Kentucky Gazette.

"True to his charge—he comes, the Herald of a noisy world; News from all nations lumb'ring at his back."

NEW SERIES—NO. 12. VOL. IV.] LEXINGTON, K. FRIDAY, MARCH 20, 1818. [VOL. XXXII.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING,

BY JOHN NORVELL.

☞ The price of subscriptions to the KENTUCKY GAZETTE, is, THREE DOLLARS per annum, paid in advance, or FOUR DOLLARS at the end of the year.

☞ The terms of advertising in this paper, are, 50 cents for the first insertion of every 15 lines or under, and 25 cents for each continuance; longer advertisements in the same proportion.

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE copartnership of *JOHN NORVELL & CO.* is dissolved. All persons indebted for subscriptions to the *Kentucky Gazette*, for advertisements, and other printing, will make payment to J. NORVELL, who alone is authorized to receive the same, and who respectfully urges those, still in arrears, to discharge them as soon as possible. The establishment will continue to be conducted by him.

JOHN NORVELL,
F. BRADFORD, JR.

Lexington, Feb. 27.—tf.

AUCTION OFFICE.

Jeremiah Neave & Son,

INFORM their friends that they have connected with their COMMISSION BUSINESS, the selling of MERCHANDIZE regularly at AUCTION, when consigned to them for that purpose. Cincinnati, Oct. 11—tf.

Laws of the United States.

BY AUTHORITY.

AN ACT

Making provision for the establishment of additional land offices in the territory of Missouri

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That for the disposal of the lands of the United States, west of the Mississippi river, and in the territory of Missouri, in addition to the land office now established by law, there shall be established within the said territory the following offices, to wit: One at the seat of justice, in the county of Howard, for all the lands lying within the following boundaries; beginning at a point where the western line of range ten; west from the fifth principal meridian intersects the north line of townships thirty four, thence west with said township line to where the same intersects the Osage boundary line; thence north with the Osage boundary line to the Missouri river; thence up and with the Missouri river to the western Indian boundary line at the mouth of Kansas river; thence north with the said western Indian boundary line to where the same shall intersect the aforesaid west line of range ten thence south with the said range line to the place of beginning. And a land office shall be established in the county of Arkansas, at such place as the President shall deem most convenient for all the lands in the district bounded as follows: beginning on the river Mississippi, at the thirty-third degree of north latitude; thence up and with the Mississippi river to the mouth of St. Francis river, where the base line intersects the same; thence west with the said base line to where the same shall intersect the meridian on which the Osage boundary line is run; thence due south to the thirty-third parallel of latitude; thence east with the said parallel to the place of beginning.—And a land office shall be established at the seat of justice in the county of Lawrence, for all the lands in the district bounded as follows: Beginning on the base line, at the mouth of St. Francis; thence up and with the Mississippi river to the intersection of the same by the north line of township fifteen north; thence west with the said north line of township fifteen, to where the same shall intersect the Osage boundary line; thence due south to the aforesaid base line; thence east with the said base line to the place of beginning. And a land office shall be established at the town of Jackson, in the county of Cape Girardeau, for all the lands for the district bounded as follows: beginning on the Mississippi river, where the north line of township fifteen north intersects the same; thence up and with the Mississippi to its intersection by the north line of township thirty-four north; thence west with the said north line of township thirty-four to the Osage boundary line; thence south with the said boundary to the north line of township fifteen; thence east with the said township line to the place of beginning. And all the lands within the following boundaries shall form a district for the land office established by law at St. Louis, in the county of St. Louis, viz: beginning on the Mississippi river where the north line of township thirty-four north intersects the same; thence up and with the Mississippi river to the mouth of Desmoin river; thence up and with the Desmoin to the north Indian boundary line, thence west with the said boundary to the west line of range ten west; thence south with said range line to the north line of township thirty four north; thence east with the said township line to the place of beginning.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That as soon as, in the opinion of the President of the United States, there shall be a sufficient quantity of the public lands surveyed, within all or either of the land districts hereby established, to authorise the opening of all, or either of the land offices aforesaid, he shall cause the same to be opened, and shall proceed from time to time to appoint, with the advice and consent of the Senate, for each of the said offices, a register, and a receiver of public moneys, who shall give security in the same sums, and in the same manner, and whose compensation, emoluments and duties and authority shall, in every respect, be the same, in relation to the lands which shall be disposed of at their offices as are, or may be, provided by law, in relation to the registers and receivers of public moneys in the several land offices established for the disposal of the lands of the United States, north west of the river Ohio, and above the mouth of the Kentucky river.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That whenever a land office shall have been established in any of the districts aforesaid, and a register and receiver of public monies appointed for the same, the President of the United States shall be, and he is hereby authorised to direct so much of the public lands lying in such district as shall have been surveyed according to law, to be offered for sale, with the same reservations and exceptions, and on the same terms and conditions in every respect, as was provided for the sale of the public lands in the territory of Louisiana, by the tenth section of an act, entitled "an act providing for the final adjustment of claims to lands, and for the sale of the public lands in the territories of Orleans and Louisiana, and to repeal the act passed for the same purpose, and approved February sixteenth, one thousand eight hundred and eleven," except that the register and receiver of public money alone may be competent to superintend the public sales, and that instead of one township for the support of a seminary of learning, there shall be two townships located for the purpose by the Secretary of the Treasury, and reserved from sale: *Provided*, That one of said townships shall be located on the waters of the Missouri, and the other on the waters of the Arkansas.

H. CLAY,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JOHN GAILLARD,
President of the Senate, pro tempore.
February 17, 1818—APPROVED
JAMES MONROE.

AN ACT

Making appropriations for the payment of the arrearages which have been incurred for the support of the military establishment, previous to the first of January, one thousand eight hundred and seventeen.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That for defraying any expenses which may have been incurred for the support of the military establishment, and those which have been incurred for calling out the militia, previous to the first of July, one thousand eight hundred and fifteen, there be appropriated the sum of four hundred thousand dollars; and that there be appropriated the further sum of one hundred thousand dollars, to defray any of the aforesaid expenses, which may have been incurred from the first of July, one thousand eight hundreed and fifteen, to the first of January, one thousand eight hundred and seventeen.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the act passed on the third of March, one thousand eight hundred and seventeen, entitled "An act supplementary to an act, entitled 'An act further to amend the several acts for the establishment and regulation of the Treasury, War and Navy Departments," shall not be so construed as to prevent the President from making transfers from any appropriation which may have been made for the support of the military establishment, previous to the first of January, one thousand eight hundred and seventeen, agreeably to the provisions of the act passed on the third of March, one thousand eight hundred and nine, further to amend the several acts for the establishment and regulation of the Treasury, War and Navy Departments.

H. CLAY,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JOHN GAILLARD,
President of the Senate pro tempore.
February 6, 1818—APPROVED,
JAMES MONROE.

Bank Note Engraving.

CONE, FREEMAN & CO.

EAST STREET, NEXT DOOR TO THE MECHANICS BANK,

BALTIMORE,

ARE prepared to engrave BANK NOTES of every description, in a style as elegant and as difficult to counterfeit, as any ever engraved in the United States. All orders will be promptly executed.

Baltimore, Feb. 21—March 13.—4t

Tobacco.

WANTED a few hundred hogsheads of PRIME TOBACCO. Apply at the store of

THOS. E. BOSWELL, & CO.

Feb. 21—tf.

NOTICE.

ON FRIDAY, THE 20th INSTANT,
At three o'clock in the afternoon, at the Court House in Lexington,

PROPOSALS will be received by the Board of Trustees of the town of Lexington for a DAY WATCHMAN, who will serve during the balance of the present year, to fill the vacancy of John Norwood, the present Day Watchman, whose time of service will expire on that day. By order of the Board, atteste,

H. B. SMITH, c. b. t. t. l.

Lex. March 13, 1818.—2t

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY, on Tuesday morning last, from the subscriber, near the Cross Plains, in Fayette county, a Negro Man named ANDREW, 25 years of age, six feet high, black complexion, stoops in his shoulders, speaks pertly, though a little broken, smiling countenance, and large white eyes. The above reward will be given to any person who will deliver him to me, or secure him in any jail so that I get him again. ELIZABETH DULIN.

March 13, 1818.—3t*

HUB'D. B. SMITH & CO.

ARE OPENING A

GROCERY STORE,

In the house lately occupied by W. R. Morton & Co. at the corner of Short street and Cheapside, fronting the Public Square, in Lexington,

Where they will keep a constant supply of

FLOUR,

OF THE FIRST QUALITY,

CORN MEAL & BRAN,

FROM THE STEAM MILL OF ROBERT HUSTON & CO.—ALSO,

WINE	Salt
Brandy	Pepper
Spirits	Spices
Gin	Cheese
Whiskey	Raisins
Sugar	Almonds
Coffee	Spanish and
Tea	Common Cigars
Chockolate	Chewing Tobacco &

A VARIETY OF OTHER ARTICLES,
Which they will sell upon reasonable terms for Cash.

They will also purchase a quantity of Wheat and Corn, to be delivered at the Lexington Steam Mill of Robert Huston & Co.—for which the highest market prices will be given.

☞ They expect to receive in a short time, a large supply of Groceries, from Philadelphia and Orleans.

Lex. Feb. 27, 1818.-tf.

NOTICE.

On Wednesday, the 1st day of April next,

THE Undersigned Commissioners, appointed by law, will open Books for receiving subscriptions to "THE FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' BANK OF LEXINGTON," at the office of the KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

THOMAS BODLEY,
ASA THOMPSON,
THOMAS JANUARY,
ELISHA WARFIELD,
GABRIEL TANDY,
PATTERSON BAIN,
JOHN T. MASON, Jr.
} Com'rs.

Lex. March 13, 1818.—3t

Agricultural Society.

IT is proposed by the Agricultural Society to give the following PREMIUMS at the next FAIR, which will be held on the 2d Thursday in June next. This notice is given in order that the various objects may be made ready for exhibition.

For the best Bull *A Silver Cup.*
Cow and Calf *A Silver Cup.*
Saddle Horse *A Whip.*
Mare and Colt *A Bridle.*
Merino Ram, Ky. breed 6 *pair Sheep Shears.*
Long wooled do. 6 *pr. do. do.*
Boar *An elegant Carving Knife.*
Sample of Whiskey, with satisfactory assurances of the exhibitors having 100 gallons more made in the preceding season *A Silver Cup.*
Cheese made n season *A Silver Cup.*
Piece of 20 yards of fine woolen Cloth, made in a private family *One pr. Plated Goblets.*
Linsey, thick, strong and not twilled *One pr. Silver Sugar Tongs.*
Piece of Vesting, of any material *One pr. Sugar Tongs.*
Carpeting *One pr. Candle Sticks.*
Casimere *Half Doz. Tea Spoons.*
Cassinet *One Cream Ladle.*
Twilled or plain cotton or wool, or mixed cloth undressed *One pr. Sugar Tongs.*
Hearth Rug *A Plated Goblet.*
Piece of Linen *A Silver Cup.*
Ticking *One pr. Sugar Tongs.*
Dimity *Half Doz. Silver Tea Spoons.*

BY THE COMMITTEE.

March 13, 1818.—3m

ESTRAYS.

Fayette County, Sct.

Taken up by John Parker, living on south Elkhorn 4 head of horses, 2 bay mares 4 years old next spring, no marks or brands perceptible.—Also one yellow sorrel mare, flax main and tail, left hind foot white, with a snip on her nose.—Also one bay horse colt, supposed to be 3 years old next spring, with a star in his forehead, also hip-shotten in the left hip.—None of the above described are branded.

Appraised to $4 per head, before me this 15th day of January, 1818, by John Megill & Daniel Ore.

March 13.—3t. JOS. ROBB.

Lexington Light Infantry, *ATTENTION.*

THE members of the Lexington Light Infantry Company, are requested to be punctual in their attendance at Mr. LUKE USHER'S *Tavern*, on Saturday evening the 21st instant at 7 o'clock for the purpose of electing a Lieutenant &c. and other business of importance to the company.

By order of Capt. R. MEGOWAN.
THOS. MONKS, *acting 1st. Serg't.*

Lex. March 13.—2t.

FORDE, GIBBS & CO.

HAVE taken the *STORE* formerly occupied by D. Williamson, on Mill street, first door from the corner of Main street, where they have now on hand, a new and general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

which they will sell by the piece at a low advance.

March 13.—3t.

DOCTOR ROSS,

INFORMS his friends and the public in general, that he has permanently settled in Lexington, in the house lately occupied by Chas. Humphreys esq. as an office second door above the Reporter Book-store, on Jordan's row—he has determined to attend upon families by the year; and they will find it much to their advantage to engage him in that way—he will attend upon all families residing within the town limits, at two dollars per head.

Lex. March 13.—tf.

Fresh Garden Seed.

STEPHEN H. DESFORGES,
Corner of Main-Cross st. opposite George's Inn,

BEGS leave to inform his friends and the public in general, that he has just received from Philadelphia, a fresh assortment of Garden Seed, of the best quality, that he intends to sell by the quart or smaller quantity.

S. D. continues to keep a Grocery Store, and sells the various articles in that line, as cheap as any retailers in Lexington. He wants to hire a Negro Girl, of 10 or 12 years of age, for whom reasonable wages will be given.

March 13, 1818.—3t

NOTICE.

AGREEABLY to an Act passed at the last session of the legislature, there will be exposed to Public Sale, on the premises, on the last Saturday in this month, to commence at 12 o'clock, that portion of the

PUBLIC GROUND,

IN THE TOWN OF DANVILLE,

Remaining unsold, lying on the street called Main street, and running back 90 feet.

Terms will be made known on the day of sale. By order of the Trustees.

DAN'L. BARBEE, Clerk.

March 13, 1818.—3t.

RANAWAY

FROM the subscriber, living in Fayette county, between the Russell's and Limestone road, 4 miles from Lexington, a Negro Man named MILES, about 5½ feet high, dark yellow complexion, thick lips, some of his foreteeth out, and a piece off one of his ears—had on a white linsey coat, and brown linsey pantaloons, when he went away, the latter end of February. FIVE DOLLARS reward will be given, for apprehending said runaway, and securing him so that I get him again.

RICHARD PATTERSON.

March 13, 1818.—3t*

A STRAY.

Taken up by Thomas Walters, living near the Shaker's Ferry in Jessamine county, one brown mare 3 years old last spring, star in her forehead, about 13½ hands high, no brands perceivable, unbroke, appraised to $15—appraised before me on the 15th Nov. 1817.

JOHN DOWNING, J. P. J. C.

March 13.—3t*

EDUCATION.

THE Proprietor of the Lexington Female Academy, wishes to inform the patrons of that Institution, and those who may become such, that he designs the ensuing session, which commences the first of April, to divide the school into four classes.

The studies of the 1st Class, will be Reading, Writing, and English Grammar—Terms per session, or half year, including vacations, which will not exceed four weeks, $16

The 2d Class—Geography, History, Arithmetic, and Grammar Exercises or Elements of Composition—Terms per session, - - - - - - - 18

The 3d Class—Geometry, Natural Philosophy, and Composition—Terms per ditto, - - - - - - - - - 24

The 4th Class—Moral Philosophy, Logic, Rhetoric and Composition—Terms, per ditto, - - - - - - - 24

Those whom it may not suit to commence with the session, will be received at any time in the above Classes, and only required to pay in proportion to the time.

His friends and the public are informed, that in his Lancasterian School he has room for a few more pupils, both in the male and female departments, where every attention shall be paid to their advancement, morals, &c.—Terms $4 per quarter.

JOHN P. ALDRIDGE.

Lex. March 13, 1818.—3m

Auction Sales.

The sale of that valuable and large collection of

DRY GOODS,

Which commenced on Wednesday last, will be continued

THIS DAY AND TOMORROW,

At 10 o'clock, A. M.—Exclusive of Dry Goods, there will be offered a large quantity of

BAR LEAD, CROCKERY WARE,
LOOKING GLASSES, large and small,
One pair very elegant PILLAR GLASSES,
ENGLISH WINES, TUMBLERS and DECANTERS, in Boxes assorted,
Superb PICTURES, PISTOLS and HOLSTERS,
GIG and HARNESS, &c. &c.

A. LE GRAND & CO.
Auc'rs. & Com'n. Merch'ts.

March 13—1t

ADVERTISEMENT

ON the 30th day of March, I shall expose to sale, to the Highest Bidder, on the premises, A LOT OF GROUND, with several houses thereon, situate on the lower end of Main street, in Lexington, late the property of John R. Shaw, Dec'd. now occupied by the family. The property is well situated for a tavern, the buildings are handsome, substantial, and convenient. The terms of sale will be 6, 12, 18 and 24 months, and a lien retained on the property until the money shall have been paid. The sale is made under a decree of the Fayette circuit court, for the payment of debts.

All persons having demands against the estate of John R. Shaw, Dec'd. are hereby requested to make them known to the subscriber.

EDWARD HOW, Com'sr.

March 13—3t

POETRY.

MUSIC.

Queen of every moving measure,
Sweetest source of purest pleasure,
Music! why thy powers employ
Only for the sons of joy?
Only for the smiling guests
At natal or at nuptial feasts?
Rather thy lenient numbers pour
On those whom secret griefs devour:
Bid be still the throbbing hearts
Of those whom death or absence parts;
And with some softly-whispered air,
Smooth the brow of dumb despair.

FROM THE NASHVILLE WHIG.

Information has been received from Philadelphia, stating that the directors of the United States' Bank have declined giving this State a Branch of that institution, until the law of our legislature on this subject shall have been repealed.

We regret to state, that a Fire on the morning of the 24th instant, at Murfreesborough, has destroyed a considerable part of this improving little town, lately become the seat of government of this state.

Pension Agent.—We learn that Stephen Cantrell, Esq. has received the appointment of Pension Agent, for West Tennessee.

Head-Quarters, Camp BLOUNT, Feb. 6, 1818.
BRIGADE ORDERS.

The command of the troops, at this camp, devolves on col. A. P. Hayne.

As the camp is to be immediately abandoned, the troops will be in readiness to March at the shortest notice—commandants of regiments, and officers at the heads of companies, will be prepared accordingly.

Colonel Hayne knows how to value the brave volunteers committed to his charge, by major-general Jackson. He feels no common degree of pride in being associated with the veteran troops of West Tennessee; for he has been an eye witness of their fortitude and valor in the field of battle.

Our reputation and safety, as soldiers, require the introduction of due subordination, and regular discipline—and the establishment and maintenance of a proper police. Without discipline, even with the best materials, nothing but disaster can rationally be anticipated; it is therefore necessary on the first organization of the troops, to adopt and maintain a proper subordination; in order that our men, when they meet the enemy, may be able to act inunison, and with that efficient confidence and vigor, which good discipline always inspires. For the accomplishment of the contemplated objects, the commanding officer relies, with confidence, on the cordial and sincere cooperation of all the officers.

The field officers will take up their quarters in camp; and for the future, must not leave it, without permission.

The firing of guns in camp, for the future, is forbidden.

The commanding general is now looking for us—and in order to meet his wishes, we must make a prompt and expeditious movement.

A. P. HAYNE,
Insp. Gen. U. S. A. Com'dg.

TRIBUTE TO VALOR.

The Rifle Company, commanded by Capt. BEALE, who so signally distinguished themselves at the siege of New-Orleans, have lately presented Gen. JACKSON, with an elegant SWORD. The workmanship is of a superior kind, and reflects much honor on the mechanic arts of our country. It is however of a *massy* character, and intended rather for ornament than use. The scabbard is of gold, with suitable emblems and devices. The following is Gen. Jackson's reply to the Rifle Corps, on its reception:—

NEW-ORLEANS, FEB. 11.

The following is Gen. Jackson's answer to the letter written by Capt. Beale, accompanying the Sword, which had been voted to the general by the New-Orleans Rifle Company:

Nashville, Jan. 20.

DEAR SIR—I cannot adequately express my grateful feelings on the reception of the elegant Sword, presented through you by the New-Orleans Volunteer Company of Riflemen. The value of this affectionate tribute, is peculiarly enhanced, as coming from those who participated in the same scenes, and encountered the same dangers, which it is intended to commemorate. On the memorable 23d of December, when the troops of Britain first attempted to pollute the banks of the Mississippi, the members of the New-Orleans Rifle Company shone conspicuous; and the few brave worthies of that little Spartan band, who escaped the carnage of that night, maintained their gallant reputation throughout the subsequent and repeated conflicts that characterized the Orleans campaign. It was to choice spirits like these, that Louisiana owes her second independence, and while she numbers such among her sons, she has naught to fear from foreign aggression.

With sentiments of respect,
I remain your obedt. servt.
ANDREW JACKSON.

Major T. BEALE, New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS, FEB. 16.

Extract of a letter from an officer of the U. S. Army, to his friend in this place, dated Apalachacola Bay, Jan. 14.

Our difficulties are just commencing; the Indians are more hostile than ever, and have assembled in larger numbers than heretofore, lining the whole distance of the river; we shall have consequently to fight our way up to Fort Scott; the last vessels that have ascended, lost several killed and wounded. A guard has this evening joined, commanded by capt. Cummings, and we shall move immediately on up the river. He left Fort Scott on the 10th instant. There has been no engagement since the last accounts you have received; he informs me that all communication by the land side with the Fort is cut off, being completely surrounded with Indians, our only access to it is by the way of the river, and that very precarious. The two last expresses were cut off, and their papers destroyed. The militia have not yet joined. What adds to the unpleasantness of our situation is, that they are short of provisions, and the two vessels we expected to have met, have not been heard of; there is some reason to fear that they have attempted to pass up the river, and have been cut off.

The Indian war is about to assume a very different complexion from what was at first anticipated by our commanding general; it will prove to be very serious, and most probably will not be terminated for some time. We have a numerous foe, such as they are, to contend with, and perhaps they are Indians of a different description from any we have hitherto been engaged with; this may be considered as their last struggle, and no doubt they will be desperate; they muster according to the best accounts, about 3000 warriors.—*Mobile Gazette.*

A letter from an officer of the United States army, dated Mobile, February 2, states, "that our troops on the Flint river are closely besieged by the Indians, and that the mouth of Appalachicola river is closely blockaded by Col. Woodbine of notorious memory, with two armed schooners, manned with 500 ******.

"Our little force is nearly starved, and if the troops from Georgia do not quickly move to their relief, I fear the Indians will give rather an ugly account of them."

NEW ORLEANS, FEB. 18.

General CARROLL, of Tennessee, who was second in command to general Jackson during the invasion of this state by the British in 1814—15, arrived in town with his family, on board the steam-boat Buffaloe, yesterday morning. The general had embarked for this place on board a barge, which in descending the Ohio struck on a sawyer, and was instantly cut in two and sunk. The general, losing sight of his own danger in his anxiety to save his family, consisting of his wife, child, and sister, placed them on a plank, and swimming himself, with great exertions brought them safe to land: Four men, belonging to the barge, were drowned.

After wandering some time along shore, general Carroll and his family arrived at a small cabin, and the day following were taken up by the steam-boat Buffaloe.

NEW-YORK, FEB. 21.
WILLIAM COBBETT.

We gather from the report of a committee of the Pennsylvania Legislature, "That in August, 1797, a warrant was issued by chief justice M'Kean, to apprehend William Cobbett, on a charge for publishing sundry libels against the king of Spain, and his minister the chevalier de Yrujo. On this charge the said Cobbett was obliged to enter into a recognizance before the chief justice, himself in the sum of $2000, and two sureties each in the sum of $1000, to be "of good behaviour towards the commonwealth and all the liege people," until the next court of oyer and terminor."

The indictment predicated on this warrant, was returned *ignoramus*—but it was contended that a breach of the recognizance had taken place before bringing the suit, by the publication of "libels on the late Governor Mifflin—the board of health of the city of Philadelphia, on the memory of Franklin and Rittenhouse—together with other publications, against the Spanish and French governments—the people of Virginia, and other states of the United States."

The jury gave a verdict for the Commonwealth—but three years having elapsed, and Mr. Cobbett having left the state, his sureties were eventually compelled to pay the amount of the recognizance.

The laws of Pennsylvania on the subject of libels, admit the truth to be given in evidence, and that the jury have a right to determine the law and the facts. The committee conclude by expressing their opinion that the proceedings in the courts have been erroneous, and submit a resolution for the relief of Mr. Cobbett.

The European.—A prospectus is issued for a new weekly paper, about to be established in this city, and to be entitled "THE EUROPEAN," intended to be devoted for the most part to the politics of Europe, and particularly to those of England and Ireland. Although similar

attempts have been repeatedly made, yet we cannot but believe the want of success has not entirely arisen from any want of interest on the part of either emigrants or natives, in the political concerns of Europe. The work will be issued in 16 octavo pages, at 4 dollars per annum, and published by W. H. Creagh, No. 71, Maiden-Lane.

Irish Emigrants.—We learn through the medium of the Aurora, that three memorials were laid before Congress, on Friday last, praying that a tract of land may be set apart for a settlement of emigrants from Ireland. They were referred to the committee on public lands. The memorial from New-York was one of the number, and is published in the Aurora.

Shamrock Friendly Association.—This society having been formed for the purpose of aiding and counselling emigrants, it has been the wish of its members to unite into the association, those whose known philanthropy would promote their efforts in the good work of bevevolence. None perhaps have evinced a greater desire to be the uniform friends and patrons of the unprotected stranger, than his excellency Daniel D. Tompkins, Vice-President of the United States, and his excellency De Witt Clinton, Governor of the state of New-York. The Shamrock Friendly Association, duly appreciating their merits, could not forego the pleasure of conferring on these distinguished citizens the privilege of honorary membership, which was accepted by each, in terms equally polite and elegant, evincing the warmest attachment to the objects of the institution.

It is gratifying to observe, that the efforts of this society to do good, have received such decided proofs of the approbation of the enlightened and philanthropic; and from this earnest of the co-operation of respectable talent and worth, the greatest success is anticipated, in their endeavors to render the United States, not only in theory but in fact, an assylum for the oppressed of all nations.

Capt. Pryor, arrived at Norfolk from Aux Cayes, informs, that Mr. M'Intosh, the American Agent at Aux Cayes, was ill of a fever, and would not probably survive. In the event of his death, capt. P. thinks the Americans, having property in his hands, would sustain much injury, as the government would seize on every thing he left.

Russian Squadron.—We learn by the arrival of the brig Mechanic, that a vessel had arrived at Morant Bay, Jamaica, which had spoken the latter part of December, off the Western Islands, a Russian fleet of men of war and transports, in all 50 sail, with troops and military stores, bound to Buenos Ayres.

LOWER CANADA.

The House of Assembly of Lower Canada, on the 23d of January last, passed a bill to continue the law then in force granting a duty of two and a half per cent on Merchandize imported into the province. In moving this continuance, it was stated by the members that the revenue of the province might be estimated at about 80*l*—and the expenditure at about 60*l*.—In the course of the discussion which took place on the motion, in committee, the Speaker made the following remarks:—

In observing the increase during the last ten years, of the prosperity of the province, inquiring into its future destinies and anticipating a long peace abroad, and union at home, a still more rapid developement of the great natural resources we possess, may fairly be looked for in the ensuing ten years. A prudent distribution of the surplus of the public revenue in improving the public routes and communications by land and water, to facilitate the clearing of lands which advance so rapidly by the emigration from Europe, from whence we derive capital, information and improvements in industry, and to facilitate the establishment of the new settlements in which the lands, though as yet uncultivated, are extremely fertile, will produce an unparallelled increase in the agricultnre of the province; while the equally progressive improvement of our neighbors will assure us an increase of trade. The lands adjacent to the Great Lakes, are destined by nature to second its industry. A fruitful soil, a mild climate, assure the success and the riches of the numerous and industrious inhabitants who cultivate it. They prosper—so much the better; if they gain we shall have our share of the profit. The Saint Lawrence, the only outlet to their produce, wafts and will forever waft us their wealth. The markets of Quebec and Montreal, afford them European merchandize on the easiest terms. The American government, to promote their own manufactures, and to support the expenses of the government, imposes as high as 30, nay 40 per cent upon almost all articles of foreign manufacture. This will no doubt be a motive for the inhabitants of the back settlements of New-York and of the Michigan territory, which must soon become the theatre of an immense population, to bring us their produce, and take from us European merchandize in return. Our merchants are their factors—our river craft, nay our carters feel the benefit of it. Our warehouses are the magazines of their wealth, and our cities are enriched by the constant intercourse of those industrious neighbors.

John Ross has vacated his seat as a Representative in Congress from Pennsylvania, having accepted the appointment of President Judge of one of the districts of that state.

John Crowell has been elected, by the legislature of Alabama territory, the Delegate from that territory to Congress.

SOUTH AMERICA.

FROM THE NATIONAL REGISTER.

TO THE EDITOR.

I hand for publication some articles of a convention entered into between general Artigas and com. Bowles, commanding the British squadron in the river Plata. It is well known, that the English government keeps a considerable naval force constantly stationed in that river, and no sooner are patriot authorities established in Chili, than a British naval force is despatched to Valparaiso, to form, as it is said, a commercial convention with general San Martin, the actual governor of that province. Through the commanders of her naval forces and their consuls in South America the English government maintains a regular correspondence and understanding with those governments, and exercises an overbearing and all-controling ascendancy over their measures. Thus she derives all the advantages which she could reap from the actual recognition of the independence of those countries, whilst she contrives to instigate other governments to a course of policy which cannot fail to inspire the patriots with a never dying spirit of resentment towards them.

This convention with general Artigas, may serve to convince us, if any thing were wanting to convince us, that England, free from that overweaning squeamishness which actuates other governments, is always willing to form compacts with *any power* whatever, for the sake of commercial monopoly and the sale of her manufactures. It is true, she has made a *show* of proclaiming neutrality, but there is no doubt but this measure has been set in its *true light* by her agents in South America.

Experience demonstrates, that in proportion to the prevalence of English influence in every country, may be expected hostility to America, her rival in commerce, and her conqueror in naval warfare. The "union of interests" between us and England, has become too stale and ridiculous to deceive the most ignorant. The fact is, that more numerous points of contact and collision do not exist between any two nations on earth; nature, habit and prejudice, conspire to make us irreconcilable enemies. Be it then the study and the care of American statesmen to watch *the secret progress of British hostility* in time of peace, and to be prepared in time of war to make her feel still more sensibly that superiority in military strength and enterprize, which the Gods have decreed us to enjoy.

ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT

Between citizen Joseph Artigas, Chief of the Orientals and the Protector of the free people, and Lieutenant Edward Frankland, commissioner of the forces of his Britannic majesty in South America, relative to the reciprocal security of free trade between the subjects of his Britannic majesty and the ports of the Oriental shore of the river Plata.

Article 1. The chief of the Orientals admits on his part, all English merchants to a free trade, and he binds himself to respect and cause to be respected, in all the ports under his command, the security of their persons and property; provided, the English merchants, presenting themselves in said ports, will bring a passport from the English commander or his representative.

Article 2. The English merchants will be required to pay in said ports the export and import duties already established and specified in the annexed tariff.

Article 3. No contribution of any kind or extraordinary loan shall be imposed upon British merchants.

Article 4. The English merchants are allowed to pursue their trade in the ports where they may establish themselves and receive the goods that may suit them.

Article 5. The English commander will interfere on his part with neutral and friendly governments, in order that said trade may not be interrupted or molested.

Article 6. The English commander or his representatives, shall not deliver any passport to English merchants going or coming from ports belonging to that government with which we are actually at war.

Article 7. In order that these articles may have full force, duplicate agreements shall be signed by the commander of the naval forces of his Britannic majesty, and the chief of the Orientals, both remaining, in case of being ratified, bound to each for the exact observance of each article.

Signed at Purification, the 8th of Aug. 1817.
(Signed)
JOSEPH ARTIGAS,
EDWARD FRANKLAND.

FROM THE NORFOLK HERALD.

BUENOS AYRES.

Whatever relates to this new Republic must be in some degree interesting to an American reader. We frequently hear news of the political and military affairs of that country, but the "heralds" who announce such intelligence, always forget to tell us any thing about the people themselves, their manners, customs and character. The following brief sketch however partially supplies these omissions, and will, no doubt, be read with a good deal of interest. It is communicated by a gentleman of intelligence and strict veracity, now in Buenos Ayres, in a letter to a friend in this place.

Buenos Ayres, Nov. 20, 1818.

"The inhabitants, like the European Spaniards, are remarkable for their indolence, but very unlike them in their politeness, sociability and gaiety. The women are more lovely and fascinating in their persons than can well be imagined by those who have never seen them. To visit the tiger or bull fights, the opera house, or their sociable *titulias*, (similar to the *tea-parties* in Virginia) is to behold a display of female beauty surpassing the most extravagant description I am capable of giving. But then, (O! human frailty) they are even more addicted to gallantry and intrigue, than the ladies of Spain or Italy. * * * * * * *. O how exalted, in my estimation, are the fair daughters of my native land at this moment! With what rapture do I dwell upon the remembrance of those characteristic traits of modesty, sincerity, prudence and rigid virtue, by which they are so peculiarly distinguished from the ladies of almost every other country in the universe.

"The abundance of every kind of provision in this place will appear almost incredible. It is now the commencement of the spring season, and there is not an article that attracts the eye that is not plenty in the superlative degree—with the exception of honest men. A bull or ox may be bought for one dollar; an elegant horse for four dollars; the most beautiful horse in the country may be purchased for the trifling sum of sixteen dollars. Sheep are animals that the natives will not eat, and they are only used to burn the brick kilns with: they are sometimes valued at 12 1-2 to 18 3-4 cents per head.

"A certain barbarian (for I can call him nothing else) residing three miles out of this city, regularly every year drives into his kiln 10,000 sheep, alive, and closing the kilns, sets fire to the poor harmless animals with as much sangfroid as one of your Norfolk brick makers would to a collection of pine fuel. In short the country is so overrun with every description of domestic and wild animals, that they range at large without restraint, perfectly their own masters.—Every man is an expert horseman, and every horseman is a sure *guacher*, or *lassar* as they are here termed. He can mount his horse, and with a rope 100 yards in length, attached to the hinder part of his saddle, give chase in full speed, throw a running noose over the object of pursuit, (whether a man or a wild animal) with incredible certainty, and thus entangling it, wheel suddenly about and set off at full gallop, dragging his victim or prey after him.—In this manner they take all the animals on which the inhabitants of the country and the cities subsist. Nothing can escape the running noose of these extraordinary and expert horsemen when in pursuit.

"Nature has not intended this for a great maritime country. A ship carpenter might do well enough at repairing vessels, making spars, &c. but he would meet with poor success in building, as he could find neither of those essentials, timber and water, in sufficient abundance.

"The whole of South America on the South side of the great river (Rio de la Plata) is now entirely free from the Spanish yoke. The two conquering armies of Buenos Ayres, under the command of the celebrated Generals St. Martin and Belgrano, having conquered the extensive province of Chili, are now on its Northern borders, and upon the eve of commencing operations against the royalists in the province of Peru; so that Lima, with its golden harvests, may soon be expected to form another link in the chain of republican dominion. The inveterate hatred they bear to the European Spaniards and their "adored Ferdinand," is beyond conception. In this part of the republic all is tranquility, order and system. Every day here seems like a day of general festivity, and one can see nothing in the people indicative of the great contest for their independence; yet they are, apparently, strangers to fear, and are vigorously engaged in contending for the independence of the neighboring provinces.

"On the North side of the river, things will never go right as long as Artigas is the chief in command. He is an ambitious and a dangerous man, and it evidently appears that he has no other object in view in driving the Portuguese out of that country, than to sit himself quietly down as its sole master. Therefore you may readily perceive he has not many friends in these Southern Provinces."

New-York, Feb. 22.

By the schr. Josephine, 19 days from Laguira, we learn that, in the latter part of December, there had been a general engagement between the Patriot and Royal armies under Bolivar and Morillo, in which the former was completely defeated.

EUROPE.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

By the arrival of the elegant regular trading and fast sailing ship Courier, Capt. Bowne, (the first arrival of the new line of Packets) the Editors of the Mercantile Advertiser have received Liverpool papers to the 3d, and London papers and Lloyd's Lists to the 1st of January, inclusive.

The Courier sailed from Liverpool on the 4th Jan. The market remained much the same as at last accounts. The last letters quote American flour at 67 to 70s. not in great demand; New Crop Cotton 1s 11d; old do. 1s 7 1-2d to 1s 10d. The last average of grain, prior to the 2d Jan. was 86s 1d.

Extract of a letter, dated Liverpool January 3.

The excess of last year's importation of all kinds of Cotton into Great Britain above that of 1816, is 108,762 bags; and the accumulation stock in the different ports, according to the more approved estimates, did not on the 31st ult. exceed 112,095 bags, while the stock held in the interior by dealers and spinners, is rated at a little more than it was 12 months ago. We may therefore infer that the increase of consumption has nearly kept pace with the increased importation. Every description, except Surat and Bengal bore a higher value on the 31st ult. than at the same period the year previous.

First sort Pot Ashes, 56 to 59s; Pearls 61 to 62s, demands pretty regular; Carolina Tar, 18s: Virginia, 19s, few imports recently; Turpentine, 15 to 17s 6d, stock light; but little Rice in market, prices nominal; Beeswax, 12 to 14l. New-York Bark 18 to 20; Philadelphia do. 20 to 22s; Flaxseed, for crushing, 75s; a small parcel of new Seed has arrived—prices not yet fixed.

We think it probable that flour and grain will be admitted into this country after the 15th of February—Good sweet Flour is scarce at 65 to 70s; Sour not in so great request at 53 to 55s.

The Editor of the *Liverpool Mercury*, of the 2d ult. observes, "Dr. Franklin himself, with all his sanguine predictions of America becoming a great and independent power, could scarcely have anticipated that an *American ship of the line*, bearing his own name, could convey the American Minister to England in the year 1817."

Lascasas has obtained permission io establish himself in Prussia, and has left France for Berlin. There is no dangerous sympathy in Prussia for the condition of Napoleon.

The London Courier of the 26th December says "Government will no longer give encouragement to persons who wish to proceed as settlers to his Majesty's dominions in North America, except to half-pay officers, or persons under peculiar circumstances, as many who went there the last two years were unable to cultivate the land allotted to them, and who are now in very great distress."

The Franklin 74, had excited much interest, and the admiratien of every class. She was on the eve of sailing for the Mediterranean, to relieve the Washington, Com. Chauncey.

London, Jan. 1.

In Hamburgh papers of a recent date, by this morning's mail, we have something of moment with respect to Swedish arrangements with foreign powers, signed by the King. At the last Diet the following was reported:

"Attentive to profit by every opportunity to procure new advantages to the trade of the kingdom, His Majesty has concluded a Treaty of Commerce with the United States of North America, formed on a perfect equality of rights and privileges."

Though this treaty, with the exception of some less important points which were to be the subject of a negotiation, has been already ratified by the President of the United States, yet it could not be published on account of the negotiations still pending; but his Majesty hopes to be soon able to make it known.

We have received Paris Papers of Sunday and Monday last. The law for enabling the minister of Finance to raise six-twelfths of the taxes for the ensuing year on the schedules of the present, has received the royal assent. The discussion on the law project, respecting the public journals, which was sent up by the Deputies to the Peers, has been commenced in the Chamber of the latter, but we cannot hope to have it closed within a much shorter period than it occupied among the deputies—Accounts from Spain intimate an intention on the part of the government to raise an army of 70,000 men within four years, by means of conscription. All the accounts lately received from that country imply a certain activity in the monarch and his ministers, which, if judiciously directed, must be attended by the best results; but unfortunately we hear of no endeavour to stimulate the industry, to foster the agriculture, or to promote the comforts of the people. To raise troops and exact money, may give momentary splendour to thrones, or create a false impression of national strength; but such an appearance can be considered merely as an illusion, possessing as much solidity and strength as the condensed vapours which, at a distance, known to present to the eye of fancy images of things substantial, but which, on a nearer approach, vanish like the "baseless fabric of a vision."

Liverpool, Jan. 3.

The French Chambers of Deputies have at length completed the *project* which regulates the freedom of the press, and it has been transmitted to the Peers. One defect in the new regulations must be universally regretted. Persons accused of abusing the freedom of the press are not to have the benefit of a trial by jury. This circumstance is to be regretted on two grounds. First, because the accused will be deprived of the only tribunal which is competent to oppose the influence of government, and to counteract the inevitable *bias* which judges and magistrates are so apt to feel towards the source of their power; and secondly, because the want of confidence in juries excites a suspicion that the great mass of the people have not yet entirely shaken off the revolutionary spirit, or returned to that state of sound and regulated feeling, on which alone genuine liberty can ever be engrafted.

The Government of Weimer has addressed a Circular Letter of the Residents and Charges des Affaires of the Grand Duchy, accredited to the several Courts of Europe, which is of peculiar interest at the present moment, when the liberty of the press encounters so much jealousy and hostility

This letter states, that for some time these Charges des Affaires had sent home complaints, made verbally by foreign diplomatic persons, of articles inserted in the public prints of the Grand Duchy, the only object of which must be to prevent the publication of such articles in future, or to punish the authors of those already inserted; that neither of these ends can be attained, as all censure has been abolished by the fundamental constitution of the states, and there exists no legal means of preventing the publication of articles that may prove offensive. The Circular adds, that the Charges des Affaires of the Grand Duchy, in transmitting such complaints, made verbally, have betrayed an ignorance of the constitution—and therefore directs that they shall, in case of future complaints, transmit the specific charges in writing to the minister of state, that the parties offending may be proceeded against according to the laws. In this Circular, we recognize with pleasure the spirit of Lord Hawkesbury's answer to the remonstrance of Bonaparte's minister, respecting the press of this country, which did so much credit to his Lordship.

London, Dec. 30.

LIBERTY OF THE PRESS.

Yesterday a meeting was held at the City of London Tavern, for the purpose of raising a subscription for the relief of Mr. Hone, from the difficulties into which the late series of informations against him have plunged him. The meeting was most numerously and respectably attended. Mr. Waithman was in the chair, and the resolutions were moved by Sir Francis Burdett, who came from Bath for the purpose. The proceedings will be read with great satisfaction by every Englishman who values the liberty of the press and the trial by jury. Such was the zeal manifested by the meeting, to reward Mr. H. that upwards of 1000*l*. was subscribed in the room, and this before the books could be considered as opened. It is highly gratifying to perceive, that while, in every other country in Europe, the press is assailed and its liberty abridged, in England it is supported by the voice of the people, in spite of all the alliances that have been formed to destroy it—in spite of the government itself. Never, however, was such a great and signal victory over the enemies of our freedom so necessary as at present. Never was there a moment in which a display of popular spirit was required to check the inordinate ambition of power, and cheer the champions of public right, in danger of being doomed to ruinous punishment for their exertions, without even an opportunity of justifying themselves before a jury.—*Statesman.*

London, Dec. 29.

We lament to say that no salutes took place upon the arrival of the Russian squadron at Portsmouth, because they insist on an equal number of guns being returned; which by the present admiralty instructions, our ships of war are forbidden to do to the flag of any nation; they should be saluted by two guns less. On Monday, Admiral Sir Edward Thornbrough made a complimentary visit to the Russian Admiral, and was received by a salute of thirteen guns, and three cheers from the crew. On Christmas day the Russian Admiral and some of the captains of his squadron dined with captain Boger on board the Queen Charlotte, when he was received with a salute of thirteen guns. These are considered personal, not national salutes. It was understood that the American line of battle ship Franklin, which proposed to come up to Spithead from Cowes yesterday, would not salute, from the same cause stated above; her commander, Commodore Stewart, demanding that the same number of guns should be fired on the arrival of his broad pendant, as his ship would fire on coming to the anchorage in sight of Sir Edward Thornbrough's flag, flying at the main of the Queen Charlotte. We regret this equality of personal compliment submitted to by Sir Edward Thornbrough;—we may presume that he has fraternized in the same way with the American Commodore—for there can be no reason for refusing in the one case the condescension that has been granted in the other.—On a subject of such delicacy and importance, the Port Admiral is not likely to have committed himself without consulting the Admiralty, and, therefore, we fear, that in this transaction we record the abandonment forever of this proud and distinguishing mark of the superiority of the British flag.

Liverpool, Jan. 1.

Of all the maladies to which the human frame is subject, none perhaps is more distressing than that of the gravel and stone; whatever will afford relief, therefore, in this painful disorder, ought to be generally known. Mr. Thomas Rhoads, ebony ink stand maker, 69, Old Street road, who had for many years been afflicted with the gravel and stone, for which he had taken the best medical advice in London without effect, was advised to try Dicey's Daffy's Elixir, from the use of which he has voided not less than 50 stones, many of them as large as peas, and the last which came from him was of an oblong form, three quarters of an inch in length, and three eighths of an inch in diameter, and which he is ready to submit to the inspection of any person who may be doubtful of the fact.

CONGRESSIONAL.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

TUESDAY, FEB. 24.

OUR RELATIONS WITH SPAIN.

Mr. Forsyth, in rising to offer the following resolution, adverted to the documents communicated to the House by the Executive, from time to time, on the subject of our negotiations with the Spanish government, and observed, that it would be seen by these documents, that attempts had been made, by negotiations at Madrid and with the Spanish minister in this country, to bring the matters in dispute with that government to a final settlement, but it had always been evaded by the Spanish government. The House had been informed by the President, that a negotiation was then pending in Washington, and it was very important, Mr. F. thought, the House should be informed of the result, or the state of that negotiation. For his own part, Mr. F. said, he was perfectly tired of negotiating on our differences with Spain. There had been ample time for each government to know its determination on the subject, and it was time to know what prospect there was of its termination. Mr. F. then submitted the following resolution, which was agreed to without opposition, and a committee appointed to communicate it to the President:

Resolved, That the President of the United States be and he is hereby requested, if in his opinion it is not inconsistent with the public interest, to lay before this House so much of the correspondence with the government of Spain as will enable Congress to judge what ground there is for expecting an amicable and speedy adjustment of the differences between that government and the United States.

Mr. Newton, of Virginia, rose to announce to the House the death of his colleague, Colonel Peterson Goodwyn.

On me, (said Mr. N.) devolves the melancholy duty of informing this House of the death of our late worthy associate, Mr. Peterson Goodwyn, of Virginia. Mr. Goodwyn died at his seat in Virginia, on the 21st of this month. He has performed, and finished his duties here, and with a clear conscience, and in the full expectation of the reward of his virtues, he has gone for a time to repose with his ancestors in the tomb. In amiablenes of disposition—in suavity of manners—in acts of benevolence and charity—in steadiness of friendship, and in love and devotion to the republican institutions of his country, he was surpassed by no man.

Mr. Newton then offered the following resolution, which was *unanimously* agreed to:

Resolved, That the members of this House will testify their respect for the memory of Peterson Goodwyn, deceased, late a member of this body, from the state of Virginia, by wearing crape on the left arm for one month.

From the New-York Columbian.

THE WIDOW AND ORPHAN.

A bill, lately reported by Col. R. M. Johnson, chairman of the Millitary Committee, providing relief for the widows, the widowed mothers, and the orphan children, of soldiers who lost their lives in the revolutionary war for the establishment of our independence, and in the late war for the protection of that independence, has recently been rejected by the House of Representatives of the United States!

The service of the soldier is admitted on all hands, to be essentially important; his labors, sufferings and danger, great; and his pay, much less than that of a common laborer. In the day of trial, patriotism is the general cry; and the charm of liberty enlisted thousands of our gallant citizens to brave the dangers of the field, under that sacred banner, when first America threw the gauntlet to monarchs. The conflict was dreadful, but not doubtful; for the sons of liberty were in arms. With patience did they suffer privations and afflictions which whould have appalled the noblest minds, but for the prospect of enjoying, in sweet repose, and of transmitting to posterity, this celestial charmer. The enthusiasm which inspired their bosoms, rendered them invulnerable to treachery and corruption; and a righteons God decided the conflict according to their desires. But when peace returned, with all the heaven-born train of liberty and independence, the smiling scene could scarcely beam pleasure into the heart of the aged matron, bereft of her only son——the weeping widow, deprived of her last support—and the little trembler, looking in vain for his father's return. Their only solace was that their country, whose happiness was laid in their guardian's blood, would wipe away the tear of affliction, and save them from the griping hand of penury.

But what was the result? The mourner's cry was lost in the general acclamation of joy, and the widow and the orphan were forgotten. Their neglect became a subject of animadversion among their fellow citizens, and ingratitude, black ingratitude, was laid to the charge of the government. But few among the great can feel for the distressed, and few indeed are found, to *plead the cause of the widow and the fatherless.* To the honor of our public counsels, and to the honor of his own heart, let it be recorded, that they have found an advocate, a sincere, a persevering, though unsuccessful advocate, in Col. R. M. Johnson of Kentucky, who has fought, and bled, but by a merciful Providence, is preserved, to plead the cause of the widows and orphans of those, who bled by his side.

These widows had still enjoyed their companions; these helpless innocents, had still been blest with a father's providence and care, but for the sacrifice which they made, in devotion to their country's cause. Then does not justice demand the little boon, which they crave at their country's hand? Their protectors are gone, and we cannot call them from the tomb. Their blood has moistened our soil, which now yields us luxurious harvests. And shall we leave their surviving dependants, in all the despondency of bereavement, without a sufficiency to participate with us, in the blessings which their valor won! To wipe away the stain of ingratitude, as far as possible at this late day, and to avoid imputation with regard to our conduct in relation to the late war, it was proposed to provide a pittance of forty eight dollars per year, for five years, to the surviving widows, widowed mothers, and infant children of the soldiers of the regular army, who lost their lives in the late war. But with a faltering tongue I utter, with a trembling hand record the fact, that a majority of the representatives of the people, have rejected the proposition!

Many, it is true, who still are captivated with the melodious sound of liberty, advocated the measure; but by a majority of your representatives, O, Americans, first born sons of liberty, this humble boon is denied to the relicts of those patriots, at whose hand, under a benign Providence, you received your birthright! And what is the objection? It is urged, that the public coffers must be guarded with sacred care.

From as accurate an estimate as could be made, by those who had the best data whereon to found their estimate, the whole sum necessary to answer every object contemplated in the bill, would not exceed $200,000 per annum, which is less than one fiftieth part of a dollar to

each individual citizen of the United States. Our revenue is now twenty-five millions of dollars per annum, out of which this little sum would not be perceived. We have no internal taxes, nor any oppressive burdens to bear; yet, our revenue is more than sufficient to meet all the expences and engagements of the government. Liberal appropriations are made to adorn the President's house, and the public square about the capitol, *but suffering widow and helpless orphan for there is none to spare.* If penury had seized upon the government, it were better to retrench unnecessary expences; but while the man of wealth is rolling in luxury, he is often too penurious to afford a dry morsel to the starving poor, even though his wealth were the fruit of their earnings. But, citizens of America, on you, the choicest blessings of Heaven are diffused. The sunbeams of liberty illuminate your walks, and enkindle the flame of generosity in your hearts. Then let not cupidity blind your eyes, nor extinguish in your bosoms the sentiments of benevolence; lest, when the genial rays begin to withdraw, you may call for help in vain.

EXTRACT FROM WASHINGTON CITY.

"Thursday and Friday were principally occupied by the Senate in a discussion of the bill providing for the surviving officers and soldiers of the revolutionary army. The debate arose on a motion of Mr. BARBOUR for the indefinite postponement of the bill; but in its course embraced its principles and details. The postponement was opposed, and the bill advocated, by Messrs *Goldsborough, Daggett, King, Morrill, Crittenden, Otis, Ruggles, Leake* and *Fromentin*; and the bill opposed, and the postponement advocated, by Messrs *Barbour, Macon* and *Smith.* Few occasions have produced a finer flow of eloquence, or a more dexterous train of argument, than did this; and it is to be regretted that the discussion is lost to the public from the want of a stenographer. Mr. CRITTENDEN, of Kentucky, a new member and a young man, acquitted himself with great applause. The motion for indefinite postponement was finally lost, ayes 8, noes 30. As the Senate then proceeded to the consideration of executive business, nothing further was done with the bill. It will probably be resumed on Monday."—*Trenton American.*

NEW SPANISH DECREE.

SAVANNAH, FEB. 17.

To the politeness of a commercial gentleman, we are indebted for a Havana paper of the 30th ult. It contains a decree of the king of Spain, permitting emigrants from any part of Europe or America to settle in Cuba, and, after remaining there five years, to leave it, if they be so inclined, with whatever property they may acquire, free of duty or impost.

This decree cannot fail in greatly improving that rich and beautiful island, by drawing to it numbers of French and Americans from different parts of the United States, and planters from the English islands. It is not to be presumed that many of them will choose it as a permanent residence; but, during their stay, their characteristic enterprise and industry must have the most salutary influence in eradicating the slothful habits of the natives, and in attaching a respectability to agriculture hitherto unknown in the Spanish colonies.

FROM THE BALTIMORE PATRIOT, FEB. 21.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Captain Forbes, of the schooner Harriet, has arrived at Annapolis, in 46 days from Bordeaux, and brings Paris dates to the 21st December. Their contents our translator informs, are quite uninteresting. Captain Forbes states, that all kinds of business are extremely passive and dull at Bordeaux, owing to the failure of the vintage; and although breadstuffs were scarce, the deficiency would be made up by the use of potatoes and other economical arrangements.

COMMUNICATED FOR THE PATRIOT.

Extract of a letter from Maxwell, Newall and Co. dated Bordeaux, Dec. 23d, received by the Harriet, arrived at Annapolis.

"In consequence of the serious failure of the harvest in the south of France, the prices of every description of grain have continued enormously high. Foreign supplies to a great extent are wanted, and government are granting liberal premiums upon all imports into the French ports to the Mediterranean, and to those of the ocean, from the frontiers of Spain to Bordeaux, inclusive, to continue in force until after three months notice shall have been given. The wants of the country are great, and nothing but an immense influx can have any material effect on the prices, which must rule high throughout the spring and summer.—Rice is much demanded, and would command our quotations; but for several months there has not been a cask in the port. Cotton has lately been dull, but the demand is reviving, and the prices look up. Sea Islands are very scarce, and fine would bring 450 francs per 100 lbs.—Coffee becomes exceedingly scarce and the demand for it is lively. Sugars go off freely, and firmly maintain their prices. Cocoa finds a good demand.—Dye woods are scarce, and fine qualities in request. Our market is almost bare of indigoes; the demand is good, and the prices high. Spices of all kinds are also rare, and find a ready sale. Our own productions continue exceedingly high; Wine and Brandy enormously so."

NASHVILLE, MARCH 8.

The Alabama legislature has adjourned. It is a pleasure to us to see the rapid increase of population and wealth in the west; we already count in this new territory, twenty-one counties, to wit:—Madison, Limestone, Lauderdale, Blount, Tuscaloosa, Marengo, Lawrence, Franklin, Cataco, Dallas, Clark, Monroe, Jackson, Marion, Shelby, Cahawba, Montgomery, Conecuh, Baldwin, Washington and Mobile, and there may be others, not recollected. The legislature has memorialized congress against any alteration in the boundary of the territory, as without it they will soon be another star in the union. Provision is made for taking the census of the territory. The road laws, the militia laws, and the like, appear to have been tinkered at, as a matter of course. Commissioners are appointed to fix on the most eligible site for the seat of the territorial government. We are told the contest in this case will be between the mouth of the Cahawba and the falls of the Black Warrior—the latter it is thought will be preferred.—John Crowell, Esq. of St. Stephens, is elected a delegate to Congress.

The land sold at Huntsville the last week, is said to have brought less than the former sales—in no instance was it more than $24 an acre, and generally less than $5.

WASHINGTON, K. MARCH 13.

We are authorised to announce Capt. MAURICE LANGHORNE, as a candidate to represent this district in the Congress of the United States.

CADWALLADER D. COLDEN, is appointed Mayor of the City of New-York, for the year ensuing.

MARRIED—On Sunday, the 1st instant, by the Rev. Michael Goehegan, Mr. JOHN W. WAYNE, to Miss ELIZA TALBOTT, daughter of Maj. Hugh Talbott, of Millersburgh.

———On the 2d instant, by the Rev. Jeremiah Vardeman, Mr. PRICE PREWITT, of the Missouri Territory, to Miss PATSEY THOMPSON, daughter of Mr. Asa Thompson, of Fayette county.

——— on Sunday evening, the 8th instant, by the Rev. Dr. C. W. Cloud, Mr. LEVI RICKETTS, to Miss CATHARINE WILSON—and at the same time and place, by the same reverend gentleman, Mr, JABEZ BALDWIN, to Miss FANNY TAYLOR.

——— on Sunday evening, the 15th instant, by the Rev. Dr. C. W. Cloud, Mr. WILLIAM W. WATSON, to Mrs. MARIA HUMBRICKHOUSE.

Extract of a letter from New-Haven, Con. dated February 21. 1818.

Gen. DAVID HUMPHREYS, *died this morning* at 11 o'clock. He had been indisposed for a few days, but his illness was not considered as immediately dangerous. He was walking about the house a few minutes before his death, conversing with cheerfulness; and sat down on a sofa, and expired instantaneously."

FOR THE GAZETTE.

One hundred dollars!—pretty good price that, for one chair—Wonder why Mr Monroe preferred giving one hundred dollars a piece for chairs, made in France—to giving sixty for chairs of the same quality, made in America!—Wants to encourage domestic manufactures, I reckon—good way that, to do it—reckon our mechanics must be greatly edified and improved by the fine models of chairs brought from France—Wonder if Ferdinand the Seventh wont send Mr. Monroe a set of the finest Spanish Chairs, for giving up to him Amelia Island—think he ought—one good turn deserves another—Wonder if Civis likes Mr. Monroe as well as ever—should like to know—think I'll try and find out—Wonder how many chairs Amelia Island would buy, at the rate of fifty acres for each chair—should like to know—could tell then how big the Island is—Editors of Federal Newspapers all turning democrats—beginning unanimously to support Mr. Monroe—he a monstrous democrat—wish he may make a tour among us in the western country next summer, like that he made last among the Yankees, that we may have an opportunity in his presence, of eating ourselves into a good humor with one another, and drowning the demon of party spirit, in full bumpers of wine—Think if he comes, I'll try and get myself appointed to make a speech to him—Be a good chance that, to ask him to appoint me Agent to take care of his Household and Kitchen Furniture—great mind to write to him on the subject—want that office very much—be a much more easy and profitable business than raising corn.

CORN-PLANTER.

Cash Wanted ;

FOR which will be given, a healthy, honest, and likely *YOUNG NEGRO MAN,* about 20 years old. For further particulars, apply at THIS OFFICE.

March 20, 1818—3t

Kentucky Society

FOR PROMOTING AGRICULTURE.

RESOLVED, that the Society do now adjourn, to meet again on MONDAY next, at 12 o'clock, at Charles Humphreys's Office, in Lexington.

CHARLES HUMPHREYS, Sec'y.

March 20.-1t

To Mr. A LeGrand.

SIR—As you assumed to yourself the right of dissolving the copartnership existing between us, by your unwarranted advertisement in the last Reporter, on the 18th instant, inserted without my knowledge, I hereby give you this public notice, that unless you choose to submit the decision of your proceedings to the arbitration of three merchants, disinterested men, to be chosen by ourselves, and that without delay, I shall proceed to enquire into the legality of one partner having the power, on his own *ipse dixit,* to violate an express contract, to the injury of the other. This I must do, in justice to myself and family, who, under God, have no protection or support but from my own exertions.

Yours, with due respect,

CHAS. EDWARDS.

March 19th, 1818.

☞ Any application, directed to me at the Circulating Library, on Main street, will meet due attention. C. E.

March 20, 1818—1t

KENTUCKY AUXILIARY BIBLE SOCIETY.

THE Annual Stated Meeting of the Kentucky Auxiliary Bible Society, will be held at the First Presbyterian Meeting House, in Lexington, on the first Thursday in April next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. The attendance of the members and friends of the society, is respectfully requested. By order of the Managers,

JAMES TROTTER, Vice-Pres.

March 20.-2t

KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

LEXINGTON, FRIDAY, MARCH 20.

Our Relations with Spain.

A letter from Washington intimates, that Spain has lately added insolence to her refusal of satisfaction for the injuries she has committed on the rights and commerce of the United States: and on motion of Mr. FORSYTH, congress have called on the President for information as to the state of our negotiation with Spain.

We have long thought, that it was time for every body to have become "*perfectly tired of the negotiation.*" The wrongs inflicted on us by Spain have been of upwards of ten years' continuance; and we really do not understand that sort of cold political philosophy, which tamely bears injuries and insults so long, and seeks reparation only by complaining and scolding. A high-minded nation, like a manly individual, will either promptly resent an insult and seek reparation for the injury, or will at once cease to hold intercourse with the aggressor. It would have been better for us to have quietly pocketed the insults of Spain, than to have disgracefully implored satisfaction, as we have done for so many years. The propensity of our government to protract negotiation, on points which admit of only one honorable result, and that result *indemnification for the wrongs committed on us,* is a stain upon our national character, and an invitation to a repetition of the like injuries from foreign powers. What avails the high reputation, which our people achieved in the late war, for patriotism, firmness and valor, if our government should shamefully continue to supplicate a third-rate European monarch for redress of grievances, or crouch to a contemptible *embroiderer of petticoats?*

If the President be disposed fairly and truly to represent the sentiments and character of the nation, who have elected him for that purpose, let him put a stop to the idle, the disgraceful negotiation with Spain: let him submit all the facts to congress; and then let that body promptly act according to the dictates of honor and justice.

If the Spanish government have wronged us to an extent, and in a manner, which call for the interposition of the avenging arm of justice, the present is a most favorable moment to wage war upon them with a prospect of obtaining victory and atonement. We would not go to war *for the purpose of aiding the South American patriots!* but we would go to war to coerce satisfaction for aggravated insults, and accumulating injuries, inflicted upon our own nation. Spain is now pressed, severely pressed, by the burdens of the contest with her colonies; her base and despotic king is extremely unpopular in England, and with the people of France and other parts of Europe. We have no idea, that in a war with the United States, he would be aided by any other foreign power. The contest between him and us would be of short duration; our navy would sweep his fleets and commerce from the ocean; it would prevent him from reinforcing his legions for the subjugation of South America.—Our army would expel his myrmidons from both the Floridas; and thousands of our citizens, volunteering in the service of Mexico, would lend an effectual hand for the redemption of that delightful country from colonial vassalage and misery. Such a war would involve very little expenditure of blood or treasure; would probably enhance our commercial prosperity; would exact justice and satisfaction from Spain; would incidentally enable the patriots to prosecute their contest with more success, and would divest English emissaries and Spanish governors of a theatre for their intrigues with the savages against the peace and security of our southern borders.

Irish Emigrants.

We regret to observe, that congress have rejected the petition of several associations of Irish emigrants in the United States, praying for a grant or sale of lands in the Illinois Territory, on a credit of four, eight and twelve years, to be settled by industrious moral Irishmen, who have or may come to America. It appears to us that it would have been greatly to the interest of our country for congress to have complied with the request of the petitioners. Such a settlement in Illinois, as was contemplated by the emigrant societies, would have immediately enhanced the value of the adjoining public lands; it would also have contributed the more rapidly to advance the population of that territory. Besides, the liberality which the grant would have shown to Irish emigrants, would have doubly rivetted the affections of a warm-hearted and grateful class of people to the country. Gratitude is a predominate trait in the Irish character; and their devotion would have been unbounded to a country, which had not only afforded them an asylum from the persecutions and tyranny of the British government, but had granted them lands and homes on such terms as would have enabled them to make payment with ease to themselves, and no essential loss to America. The majority in the house of representatives against the petition, was so small, being only twelve, that we trust it will be granted at another session. Col. JOHNSON and other distinguished members supported it.

Bankrupt Bill.

This bill has been lost in congress.—We are not sorry for it, because its benefits were extended only to merchants, to the exclusion of farmers, mechanics and manufacturers; and because the propriety of legally absolving debtors, upon giving up their present property to their creditors, from all obligation hereafter to pay their just debts, is very doubtful. This ought to be left to the liberality of creditors, though too many of them are very hard-hearted. We think that merchants are entitled to all the privileges and immunities of other classes of the community, but to no more. Equality of rights and duties is, next to liberty, the most sweet and precious blessing secured to us by our republican systems.

ARMY FEUDS.

General BROWN has issued from Washington a division order, prohibiting, as "*unmilitary and indecorous,*" any reference, on the part of army officers, in the public prints, to their personal feuds, in the shape of threats and denunciations, or in any other shape. The general observes, that he adverts to no particular case; but we presume that what immediately gave rise to the division order, was a publication of major Satterlee Clark, in a Washington paper, denouncing general RIPLEY, who, it seems, had declined to afford him satisfaction for some real or supposed injury. We think that the prohibition, published by general Brown, is a correct one: it is improper for any person, much more for the gentlemen of the army, to resort to abusive newspaper publications as a medium for the gratification of their personal animosity and revenge, with which, in fact, the public have nothing to do.

The senate of the United States have passed the bill, with some amendments, providing for the surviving officers and soldiers of the revolutionary army. Mr. CRITTENDEN, one of our Kentucky senators, distinguished himself by an eloquent speech in support of the bill. That gentleman is universally allowed, where he is known, to be one of the first men of his age in the Union, in point of eloquence as a public speaker.

FRANCIS JOHNSON, Esq.

The Grand Jury, at a late court in Warren county, presented Mr. JOHNSON their sincere thanks for his highly valuable services in the legislature of Kentucky, especially in relation to a new election of governor, and to his patriotic opposition to the nomination of the acting governor's brother-in-law, Thompson, as agent of the penitentiary. They also requested him to become a candidate for congress. Mr. JOHNSON, in his reply, does not say that he will become a candidate. Whatever station that firm and inflexible republican may be called to fill, he will execute its duties with fidelity and usefulness to his country, and with credit to himself.

ST. LOUIS BANK.

On the 1[illegible]th of February, a majority of the *St. Louis Bank* directors, on motion of Mr. Pilcher, removed J. B. N. Smith from the office of cashier; but, contrary to Mr. Pilcher's wish, they elected Theophilus W. Smith to that office. Three of the directors in consequence resigned; and, aided by colonel Bissell, col. Benton, Mr. Thomas Hanly, and others, forcibly took possession of the outer keys of the bank, and locked it up. The President and Directors protested before a notary public against the act. The bank was some days after restored to their possession, and recommenced business on the 23d. It is said that its notes are now circulating in that quarter at par; but more information is necessary to induce people at a distance to take them.

EXTRACT FROM PHILADELPHIA, February 24, 1818.

"I have seen Mr. Perkins's new invented Fire Engine, which will suit towns and villages in an eminent degree. They cost much less, and are more portable—will be worked with half or less, perhaps a fourth, of the manual labor—can be taken to the fire with infinite ease. I am sure we ought to have two in Lexington. They can be had for $150 each; to possess power equal to our new engine, and worked with four or six hands.

"I had yesterday the pleasure of hearing Mr. Holly preach in this place, and must confess I never was more pleased with pulpit oratory in my life; nor can I refrain from expressing my entire satisfaction with the choice made by our trustees in the selection of a suitable character, to fill the important station, to which they have called Mr. Holly.—Nothing should be left undone, that the citizens of Lexington have it in their power to do, to procure his acceptance of that appointment. His worth to the western section is incalculable; his qualification ample."

100 Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, about the 20th of last January, a small negro fellow named CHARLES, tolerably black, pop-eyed, about 5 feet 6 inches high, and about 22 years old, formerly the property of Gabriel Lilley of Fayette county. Fifty dollars will be paid to any person who will take up, and secure said negro, so that I get him again, provided he is taken out of the state; or Twenty Dollars if taken in the state.

Also—on the 8th instant, a mulatto fellow named GEORGE, about 18 years old, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high; and has a large scar over his right eye—formerly the property of T. K. Perry, of Fayette county. The same reward will be given for him, taken and secured in like manner.

SMALLWOOD JEWEL.

Jefferson County, K. March 20.—7t*

TAMMANY SOCIETY.

AN adjourned meeting of the Sons of St. Tammany, or Brethren of the Columbian Order, will be held at the Council Fire of the Great Wigwam, on *Wednesday evening next,* at the going down of the sun.

By order of the Grand Sachem.

NATH'L. S. PORTER, *Sec'y.*

20th of the Month of Worms Y. D. 326

THE FAYETTE

Paper Manufacturing Co.

HAVE opened an Office on Mill street, in Lexington, where it is their intention to keep a complete assortment of Paper—and where all orders for that article will be thankfully received and promptly attended to. The highest price given for fine Rags.

THOMAS JANUARY, Pres. F. M. Co.

March 20-tf

THE DRAWING

OF THE

Great Surgical Lottery, OF BALTIMORE,

SECOND CLASS,

IS officially announced to take place in the month of April next, and to finish in 8 days drawing.

The scheme, the most brilliant ever offered to the public, contains besides many important prizes of less denomination,

One prize of	$100,000
One	50,000
One	20,000
One	10,000

☞ The lowest prize is 100 dollars:

☞ The prizes are subject to 15 per cent deduction only.

☞ Four thousand tickets in the Scheme, and not two blanks to a prize.

☞ Present price of tickets $100, and shares in proportion, for sale at

ALLENS'

LUCKY OFFICE,

Where was sold in the first class of the above lottery, ticket No. 3320, to which, on New Year's Day, was awarded the superb prize of

100,000 DOLLARS!

Who also sold ticket No. 10,323, a prize of

Thirty Thousand Dollars.

Orders from distant adventurers (post paid) enclosing cash or prize tickets, will be duly attended to, and early information given to all adventurers of their success. Address

S. & M. ALLEN & CO.
151 Market st Baltimore, Md.

The price of tickets will advance on Wednesday next, to 110 dollars each, and shares in the same ratio.

Baltimore, Feb. 27—March 20-8t

To Banking Institutions.

THE Subscribers having made considerable improvement in the various branches of their Bank Note Engraving and Printing Establishment, particularly in their standard or end ornaments, which are intended to prevent counterfeits, embrace this method of respectfully informing gentlemen connected with banking companies, that they are now enabled to execute any orders with which they may be entrusted, with promptitude and elegance. The subjoined certificates are respectfully submitted for the consideration of those who have not had an opportunity of examining notes engraved by the undersigned:

PHILADELPHIA, FEB. 24, 1818.

Mr. H. S. Tanner, having exhibited and explained to us the utility of his inventions for preventing the counterfeiting of Bank Bills, now used by Messrs. Tanner, Kearney & Tiebout, on the notes engraved by them, and having carefully examined the specimens submitted to us for that purpose, we do hereby declare that they appear to us eminently calculated to produce the effect intended.

Signed—W. JONES, Presdt. Bank U. S.
JONA. SMITH, Cashier Bank U. S.
JAMES HOUSTON, Ast. Cashr. Bk U. S.
J. TAGART, Presdt. Farmer's & Mechanic's Bank.
HENRY KUHL, Cashr. Farm. & Mechanic's Bank.
H. DRINKER, Cashr. of the Bk N. A.
THOS PARKER, Presdt. Mech Bank.
G. SIMPSON, Cashr. S. Girard's Bank.
J. NORRIS, Presdt. Bank Penn.
D. LENOX, Presdt. Phil. Bank.

PHILADELPHIA, AUGUST 22, 1816.

The undersigned, Artists, &c. of the City of Philadelphia, do hereby certify, that having carefully examined Mr. H. S. Tanner's invention of a standard for preventing the counterfeiting of Bank Bills, are fully impressed with the belief, that the said standard or end pieces used by Messrs. Tanner, Kearny & Tiebout, are from their difficulty of imitation and elegance of execution, calculated in a pre-eminent degree, to check the alarming progress of counterfeiting.

JOHN VALLANCE, engraver.
JOHN BOYD, do.
THOS. BIRCH, painter.
J. H. SEYMOUR, engraver.
ALEX. LAWSON, do.
WM. R. JONES, do.
WM. ALLEN, do.

Bank Notes having the above ornament incorporated with the engraving have been in circulation nearly three years, during which time no attempt within the knowledge of the inventor, has been made to counterfeit them.

Letters addressed to the subscribers, will meet prompt attention.

TANNER, KEARNEY & TIEBOUT,
Engravers, &c. No. 10, Library st.
Philadelphia, Feb. 24, 1818.

☞ The Editors of the Reporter, Frankfort Argus, Louisville Courier, Russellville Messenger, Nashville Whig, and Knoxville Gazette, will please to insert the above advertisement six times, and send their bills to the subscribers for payment. T. K. & T.

March 20, 1818.—6t

AUCTION SALE.

AT FOUR O'CLOCK,

In the Afternoon of This Day,

March 20, will be Sold at Auction, on the Premises,

THREE HOUSES,

Calculated for STORES, SHOPS or OFFICES.

BEING in a public part of the town, adjoining the room lately occupied by Buck, Bradford & Megowan as an Auction Store, and at present by Bradford & Wilson as a Bookbindery, and immediately opposite Col. James Morrison's, on Upper street. The lease for four years of the above property, will be sold on a credit of 60 days, and immediate possession given.

BUCK, BRADFORD & MEGOWAN, Aucs.

March 20.-1t

CAUTION.

I HEREBY caution the public, against trading for or receiving a bond given by me in favor of William Simpson, for 190 dollars, payable 25th December last; or, on failure then to pay, 240 dollars. The money was not then applied for, and I am determined not to pay more than 190 dollars, and that only to Mr. Simpson, as I hold his bond for 150 dollars.

ABRAM S. SMITH.

Jessamine County, March 20.-3t*

Kentucky Society

FOR THE ENCOURAGEMENT OF DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES.

THE members of this institution are reminded that a Quarterly Meeting is to be held at the Court-House in Lexington, on the *First MONDAY in April next.*

R. WICKLIFFE, President.

March 20.-3t

For Sale,

FOURTH PROOF JAMAICA SPIRIT, by the barrel or retail, at a low price
GROUND LOGWOOD, BRAZIL DITTO, MADDER and COPPERAS
COFFEE, by the bag
8 Barrels of pure FLAXSEED OIL
100 Kegs WHITE LEAD, dry, and ground in oil
60 Kegs VENETIAN RED, RED LEAD, and YELLOW OCHRE
2000 lbs LAMPBLACK
PUTTY, VARNISH, LIQUID and STICK SHOE BLACKING, CHALK
TAR, ROSIN, GRASS SEED, &c.
PAINTS mixed ready for painting, and BRUSHES of every description,

At JOHN STICKNEY'S Store, on Short street.

Lexington, March 20, 1818—3t*

Masonic Notice.

THE Members of Daviess Lodge, No. 22, are notified that a called meeting will be held THIS EVENING, at half past six o'clock, P. M.—to receive the report of their Committee of Accounts, to determine on the number of tickets which the Lodge will purchase in the Grand Masonic Hall Lottery, and to transact such other business as may regularly come before them. A punctual attendance of all members is requested. Per order of the Worshipful Master,

CHARLES EDWARDS, Sec'y.

March 20-1t

GRAND STATE LOTTERY,

NOW DRAWING IN THE CITY OF

PHILADELPHIA,

First Drawn No. $5000,

THE SCHEME CONTAINS

100 Prizes of 1000 DOLLARS each, equal to

$100 000,

All floating in the wheel, and liable to be drawn on the first day, in addition to the following grand capitals:

$ 50,000	:	:	$ 5,000
20,000	:	;	5,000
10,000	:	:	5,000

PRICE OF TICKETS, $ 30.

☞ Orders received for Tickets and Shares at

ALLEN'S

Lucky Lottery Office,

BALTIMORE,

☞ Who sold Ticket No. 3320, which drew on the last new-year's day, the great prize of $100,000, the highest ever sold in America.

**Orders received from all distant adventurers (post paid,) enclosing the cash or prizes in the late Baltimore Lotteries, the last class of the above or New York Lotteries, will be duly attended to.

ADDRESS

S. & M. ALLEN & CO.

No. 151, Market Street, Baltimore,

Feb 27—March 20.—4t.

JAMES M. PIKE

BEING about to return to the eastward for his family respectfully solicits those who are indebted to him to make payment by or before the 1st of April ensuing, as the expenses attendant on his journey will require every dollar he can possibly command. He hopes they will please consider the necessity of the call. For the kind patronage he has received from the ladies and gentlemen of this town and its vicinity, he respectfully tenders his grateful acknowledgements. His business will be conducted during his absence, by Mr. John Brennan, in the same manner as usual. A continuance of their favors is humbly solicited.

March 20.-3t

Lexington Library.

FORFEITURES!

THE Board of Directors *Resolved,* That they would, in three months from the date hereof, proceed to declare all shares forfeited, on which three semi-annual contributions are in arrear; unless the balance due on each share so liable, shall have been discharged.

THOS. M. PRENTISS, *Librarian.*

March 14, 1818. (March 20—3t)

NOTICE.

BY virtue of a Deed of Trust, executed by Lewis Hogan, for certain purposes therein specified, I shall proceed to sell at PUBLIC AUCTION on *TUESDAY, MARCH* 31st 1818, all that tract or parcel of LAND, lying at the lower end of the town of Lexington, and bounded as followeth, to wit: "Beginning at a stake, in Shaw's line; running thence with said line, N 45 W one hundred and seventy feet to a stake, in Bark Alley; thence with said alley, N 37½ E one hundred and ninety three feet eight inches. to a stake in Williams's line; thence with his line S 43½ E eighty-nine feet, eleven inches, to a stake, corner to David Woodruff's lot; thence with a line thereof eighty-nine feet to a stake, another corner to said Woodruff; thence with another line of said Woodruff's lot, N 47 W eighty-three feet nine inches, to a stake, another corner to said Woodruff; thence S 39½ W eighty one feet, eight inches, to the beginning." The above described property will be sold for ready money, on the premises, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, on the said 31st of March.

DANIEL BRADFORD, *Trustee.*

Lex March 20.—2t.

A STRAY.

TAKEN UP by Charles Harte, living three miles below Perrysville, in Mercer county, one Bay Mare and Brown Filley, to wit:—the bay mare supposed to be 13½ hands high, 6 years old, no brands perceivable, appraised to ten dollars:—the filley 2 years old last spring, 13 hands high, appraised to $25—Given from under my hand, this 2d day of January, 1818.

RICHD. HUFF, J. P.

March 20-3t*

A STRAY.

TAKEN UP by Isaac Handy, living on North Elkhorn, eight miles from Lexington, one Sorrel Horse, about 16 hands high, supposed to be 9 or 10 years old, small blaze in his face, near foot white a little above the hoof, no brand perceivable, trots and paces—appraised to $5. Given under my hand, this 20th January. 1818.

WILL. STONE.

March 20.-3t*

TECUMSEH,

An imported Bull,

OF the true Holderness breed, being the largest breed in England the cows of which give the largest quantity of milk—is now at the stables of William [illegible]. Banton, to be let to cows at Ten Dollars each, the money to be paid when the cow is taken away. TECUMSEH is out of a cow that gave thirty-four quarts of milk per day; he is beautifully marked red and white, and will be three years old this spring.

Lexington, March 20, 1818—3t

S. H. WOODSON,

HAS removed to Lexington with an intention to devote himself to the practice of Law. His office is kept in a front room of the brick building opposite Capt. *Postlethwait's* Inn. 1-tf January 6, 1817.

RICH JEWELLERY.

Gold & Silver Patent Lever Watches, &c.

THE subscriber, late from Philadelphia, informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Lexington and its vicinity, that he is just opening at the store formerly occupied by Mr. Mentelle, on Short-street, adjoining T. E. Boswell & CO. and opposite to Cheapside, a very elegant collection of

WATCHES, JEWELLERY, AND OTHER FANCY ARTICLES,

Which he will sell at a very low price, (to wit)

- Gold Patent Lever Watches, Gold Dials extra Jewelled, with Cases richly Chased,
- Silver Patent Lever do. best quality,
- Plain Gold and Silver do. do.
- Ladies' Elegant Gold Jewelled Watches with Gold Dials,
- Do. do. Pearl Set do. do.
- Gentlemen's fine Gold Chains, Seals and Keys,
- Ladies' Filligree do. do.
- Rich Filligree, Patent Diamond and Pearl Set Ear Rings, Breast Pins and Finger Rings,
- Jet Ear Rings, Breast Pins and Finger Rings, in sets,
- Real Diamond, Ruby, Emerald and Tarquois Finger Rings,
- Pearl Set and Patent Diamond Bracelets, with rich fine Gold Elastic and Hair Bands,
- Real Amber, Amulet and Coral Necklaces,
- Rich Bead Ridicules and Purses,
- Ridicule Clasps, Purses and Waist Clasps,
- Silver Pencil Cases, Coral and Bells, Thimbles,
- Gilt Buttons, Watch Chains, Seals and Keys,

Together with a variety of other articles, all of which are warranted equal in quality to any imported from Philadelphia, and will be sold at the lowest prices, wholesale and retail.

Also, a small assortment of WATCH MAKER'S TOOLS and MATERIALS, of a good quality,

HENRY FLETCHER.

Lexington, Jan. 24—8t

GLASS.

A VARIETY of elegant cut and engraved GLASS, just received and for sale, by

SAM. THOMPSON & CO.

Which, in point of quality and elegance, does great credit to American manufacture.

They have also on hand a large supply of *GLASS, by the box*, to suit retail stores, at *the late* Pittsburgh prices, and carriage, with the usual credit for approved paper.

The above articles were all manufactured by Bakewell, Page & Bakewell, of Pittsburgh.

Lexington, Jan. 31—tf

State of Kentucky,

JESSAMINE CIRCUIT, SCT.

George Cleveland, Complainant,

Against

The Executors of George S. Smith, deceased, the Unknown Heirs of Elijah Craig, deceased, and others, Defendants.

THIS DAY came the Complainant by his Counsel, and the Defendants the unknown Heirs of Elijah Craig, dec'd. not having entered their appearance herein agreeably to law and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that they are not inhabitants of this commonwealth—therefore, on motion of the complainant by his counsel, it is ordered, that unless they do appear here on or before the first day of our next April term, and answer the complainants bill, the same shall be taken for confessed against them—and it is further ordered, that a copy of this order be inserted in some authorised newspaper of this commonwealth, eight weeks successively, agreeably to law. A copy. Attest,

DAN. B. PRICE, c. J. c. c.

Feb. 14, 1818.-8t

Silversmith's Shop.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and fellow citizens generally, that he has just returned from the Eastern States and brought with him a number of valuable articles in his line of business. He has on hand

A HANDSOME ASSORTMENT OF BEST

- Gold & Silver Patent Lever, and plain Watches,
- Elegant Clocks and Time pieces,
- Ladies' & Gentlemen's Jewelry,
- Gold, Gilt and Steel Watch Chains, Seals and Keys,
- Clock Monuments,
- Clock and Watch Materials,
- Silver mounted, Gilt, Silver plated and Steel Spectacles,
- A quantity of Spectacle Glasses, convex and concave, suitable for all ages and short-sighted persons,
- Silver plated Castors, Salt Stands and Candle sticks,
- Surveyor's Pocket Instruments,
- Pocket Compasses, Magnets,
- Spy and Magnifying Glasses, &c.

Which he offers for sale at reduced prices, either wholesale or retail, for Cash, good Tobacco, Horses, Mules, or Negotiable Notes well endorsed, on a short credit, payable in either of the Banks in Lexington: and as the Subscriber continues to carry on the Clock and Watch, and Silversmiths business, which will hereafter be conducted under his own immediate direction, & having also made arrangements with some of the best Workmen in Philadelphia, for constant supplies of all articles in his line; he doubts not but he will be able to give general satisfaction to those who may please to favor him with their custom. His Shop is kept in the new three story Brick House on the North side of Main Street, between Mulberry Street and the Court house square, five or six doors above the latter, and where the highest price is at all times given for old Gold and Silver.

SAML. AYRES.

N. B. The Subscriber also has for sale, several Valuable HOUSES AND LOTS in the town of Lexington, and a Store Room, School Room, a large and Convenient Cellar, and several Dwelling Rooms to Rent.

Lexington, Feb. 21.—3t.

ENTERTAINMENT.

THE subscriber has rented the *ESTABLISHMENT* of William Holladay, on the Limestone road, 13 miles from Paris, and 8 from the Blue Licks—where he intends to be amply provided with every thing, at all times, for the good accommodation of all who may please to call on him.

CAIN ROSS.

Nicholas County, March 6, 1818—7t*

TYPES.

WE have for sale, at the *Kentucky Gazette Office*, a FOUNT OF BREVIER, of about 250lbs. not half worn. It can be had on a credit of six months.

J. NORVELL & CO.

Lexington, Feb. 21—tf.

TO MY FRIENDS AND THE PUBLIC IN GENERAL.

JOHN MARSH has again commenced the *SPINNING BUSINESS*. He has in his employment workmen of the best kind. *Cotton Yarn* for sale of the best quality, and as cheap as any in the western country. I also wish to inform the public that I have ready for sale, one *Spinning Throstle* of 108 spindles, with all the necessary preparation machinery; and will have finished by the first of January, 1817, two more machines of the same amount. Those persons wishing to purchase machinery, can also be accommodated with a first rate workman to superintend their business.

42— October 14, 1816.

THE CELEBRATED BULL,

RAISED by Mr. SMITH, who obtained a Silver Cup at two annual exhibitions of cattle under the direction of the *Agricultural Society*, is at my farm near Lexington, for the convenience of those who wish to improve their breed of cattle. *Five Dollars* is the price; good pasturage on moderate terms.

This Bull excels in beauty and size any animal of his kind in the state; his calves selling from 30 to 50 dollars from common cows, and from blooded cows as high as 250 dollars. I have not heard of a single one of an inferior description—all are greatly superior to those by other bulls. JOHN FOWLER.

Lexington, July 26, 1817.—tf

ENTERTAINMENT.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he has taken the house lately occupied by JABEZ VIGUS, at the sign of the Ship, on Short street, between Limestone street and the Court-house, where every attention will be paid to travellers and customers in general.

LUKE USHER.

☞ A few Gentlemen can be accommodated with Boarding and Lodging by the week.

Lexington, Dec. 27, 1817—tf

REMOVAL.

WILLIAM R. MORTON & Co.

HAVE removed their Store to the Brick house at the corner of Main and Upper streets, lately occupied by Wm. Essex as a Bookstoore. Lex. Dec. 27.-tf

Robert Wickliffe & Richard Hawes Jr.

HAVE entered into a Partnership in the practice of Law, which is limited to the Courts of Fayette County.

The latter will confine his practice exclusively to the courts of said county. Those who may think proper to entrust them with their business, will ensure the joint attention of both; except when the former is necessarily called away by the clashing interference of the Fayette and Superior courts. Richard Hawes, Jr. may be found at his office between Mr. Cornelius Coyle's, and the Insurance Company Office, immediately above the office of J. C. Breckinridge, Esq.

Robert Wickliffe may be found at his old stand on Market Street.

ROBERT WICKLIFFE.
Feb. 7.—13t RICH'D. HAWES, Jr.

MR. CHARLES MEGOWAN AND ELIZABETH, HIS WIFE, LATE ELIZABETH BEARD, JOHN KAY AND JACOB HULL,

Take Notice,

THAT on the 20th day of March next, and if not then, on the 21st of the same month, we or either of us, shall proceed with the surveyor of this county, or his deputy, and the commissioners appointed by the late county court of Fayette, between the hours of nine o'clock, A. M. and six o'clock, P. M.—beginning at the beginning corner of Joseph Beard's survey in John M'Chord's line, to procession our lands, being part of Col. John Campbell's Military Survey of 3000 acres, patented to Maj. Edward Ward, and surveyed by him, and to take depositions to perpetuate testimony as to the boundary lines and corners of the same in this county adjoining yours, according to law—the said depositions to be taken at the different corners adjoining you, where you may attend, if you please.

Your's, &c.
JOSEPH BEARD,
H. BEARD, Att'ny, &c.
And Guardian, &c.

Feb. 27, 1818.—4t

Pavers, attend quickly.

THE Trustees of Georgetown have adopted a resolution to pave Main street, commencing at Water street, and ending at the upper corner of the lot where doctor Bower now resides, a distance of at least a quarter of a mile; and in pursuance thereto, have appointed Job Stevenson, Elijah Craig, doctor G. M. Bower, P. B. Price and John T. Johnson, a committee to receive propositions, and enter into the necessary regulations to have the same done with despatch, and in superior order.

Georgetown, March 6, 1818—3t.

Ten Dollars Reward,

For delivering to the Jailor of Fayette County, the following described FELON:

Commonwealth of Kentucky—Fayette County, Sct.

O. KEEN, one of the Justices of the Peace for said County, to all Sheriffs, Mayors, Bailiffs, Constables, and Head Boroughs, within the Commonwealth aforesaid:—WHEREAS, complaint is made to me, this day, upon the oath of Nathaniel Prentiss, Jailor, that WILLIAM ROBERSON, labourer, who was lately committed to the Jail of said county, by warrants from Samuel Blair and Matthew Elder, Justices of the Peace for said county, on suspicion of having stolen a horse from Moses Hall, did on the 2d day of March, instant, escape from said Jail, and is now running at large:

These are, therefore, in the name of the commonwealth aforesaid, to require you and every of you, in your respective counties, cities, towns and precincts, to make diligent search, by way of hue and cry, for the said William Roberson; and him having found, to seize and retake, and safely convey, or cause him to be safely conveyed, to the jail of Fayette county, there to be kept until he shall thence be discharged by due course of law.

Given under my hand, this 2d March, 1818.

O. KEEN, J. P.

N. B. The said Roberson is about 21 or 22 years old, 5 feet 9 1-2 inches high, fair complexioned, blue eyes, light sandy hair; had on a light brown cloth coat, blue linsey overalls, a *wool* hat with sweat leather inside, white neck-handkerchief, and odd shoes, one of them laced and the other tied; a blacksmith by trade: his parents live on Hickman creek, about 4 miles from Lexington, on the Tate's creek road. It is likely he will join some recruiting party, as he has frequently expressed his determination to enlist so soon as liberated.

N. PRENTISS, Jailor F. C.

March 6, 1818—3t

Notice to Banks.

ALL kinds of BANK PAPER, of a quality equal to any in the United States, may be had at the Lexington Manufactory. Enquire at said Factory, or of

SEBREE & JOHNSON.

Feb. 14. 1818-tf

TO THE LADIES.

MRS. SAUNDERS informs the Ladies of Lexington and its vicinity, that she has opened a MILLINERY STORE in the house lately occupied by Mrs. Boggs, in Main street, where may be had the newest fashions Velvet, Silk, and Split Straw BONNETS. Also, a variety of CAPS and COLERETS, with other articles usually kept in that line of business.

☞ CRIMPING done in the neatest manner.

Dec. 20—tf

DISSOLVED.

THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between Alexander Cranston, Andrew Alexander, J. P. Schatzell and John Woodward, trading under the firm of J. P. Schatzell and Co. is dissolved by consent of parties.

NOTICE

IS THEREFORE HEREBY GIVEN, that the business of said concern will be closed by the subscriber, who requests those that stand indebted thereto, to come forward and settle their accompts respectively. And to whom those will also please to apply to whom the firm stands indebted. J. P. SCHATZELL.

Lexington Sept. 27—tf.

Genuine Spanish Segars,

AND fresh Rapee and Macouba SNUFF, manufactured by Hamilton, just received and for sale, by

SAM. THOMPSON & CO.

By the box or keg, at Philadelphia prices, and carriage; or at a small advance, by retail.

Lexington, Jan. 31—tf

Partnership Dissolved.

THE partnership of *Ashton, Beach & Neille*, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All those having demands on the firm, are requested to apply to *Ashton & Beach* for the same. All indebted to the firm are to make payment to *Ashton & Beach*, who are authorised to receive the same.

R. ASHTON,
JOSEPH BEACH,
HUGH NEILLE.

Lexington, March 2d, 1816. 10—

The Coach Making Business,

In all its various branches, is still carried on at the old stand by *Ashton & Beach*, where carriages, gigs, &c. &c. will be made or repaired on the shortest notice, and neatest manner, and on the most reasonable terms.

Valuable Landed Property FOR SALE.

ANY person wishing an eligible situation in Logan County, Kentucky, may be accommodated by the Subscriber, who has from FOUR to SIX HUNRED ACRES OF LAND of the first quality for sale; it lies about seven miles from Russellville, thirty two from Clarksville, and forty two from Nashville; and within three miles of two never failing Mills on Red River; there is on this tract an abundance and variety of timber, more than sufficient for its support, land of the first quality for Timothy meadow, and a sheet of barrens that would delight the eye of a judicious cultivator. There is a creek running through the land, on which a saw and grist Mill were worked for many years, for about six months in the year; these works may be again erected, with the addition of a distillery, to great advantage; about twenty one acres of cleared land on the premises in good heart, and a never failing spring of Limestone water. To prevent needless and perplexing applications, the public are hereby informed that my price is $12 per acre, one half paid down and the balance in 6 and 12 months, an indisputable title warranted.

ROBT. BAYLOR.

Russellville, Feb. 5.—Feb. 21.—26ts.

Wm. R. Morton, & Co.

(In the Corner House near the Public Square, formerly occupied by W. Essex.)

HAVE on hand, a *large assortment of MERCHANDIZE*, consisting of all the various articles of the latest fashions in the

DRY GOODS LINE,
GROCERIES, *of the best quality*,
AND EVERY VARIETY OF
HARD, GLASS, CHINA & QUEEN'S WARE.
Also, best manufactured
PITTSBURGH NAILS,
SUGAR, COFFEE, TEAS & LIQUORS,
AT THE LOWEST PRICES.

All of which will be sold on the best terms.

Lexington, Feb. 21—tf.

WALTER FORTUNE,

Black and White-smith, and Saddletree Manufacturer,

(LATE FROM PHILADELPHIA.)

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends & the public, that he has commenced the above business in all its various branches, in Fourth, near Wood street, a few doors above the sign of the Green Tree, Pittsburgh.

He also carries on HORSE SHOEING.

He manufactures AXES—MATTOCKS—HOES and HINGES of every description, which shall be neatly executed. All of the foregoing articles he will sell low for cash, or on a liberal credit, by giving negotiable paper.

Orders from any part of the country will be thankfully received and attended to with punctuality and despatch.

PRICES.

Ladies' Saddle Trees,	- -	$27	per dos.
Men's Fallback	do. - - -	27	do.
Men's Best	do. - - -	19	do.
Men's Common	do. - - -	17½	do.
Ladies' Best	do. - - -	27	do.
Wood Axes (warranted)	- -	22	do.
Mattocks	do. - - -	22	do.
Plough Irons (steeled)	- -	22 cts.	per lb.

Four apprentices are wanting to above business.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 12, 1817.—Jan. 31.—13t.

COPARTNERSHIP.

JOSEPH BOSWELL,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public in general, that he has purchased the house on Cheapside, lately occupied by Morrison, Boswells & Sutton, and has THIS DAY entered into partnership with his nephew, GEORGE BOSWELL. The Concern will be

Joseph & George Boswell.

They have on hand and are now opening, a large and very general assortment of

DRY GOODS,	QUEEN'S WARE,
HARD WARE,	AND
GLASS WARE,	GROCERIES,

Of every description, among which are

New-Orleans Sugar,

OF THE FIRST QUALITY,

Which they will sell by the Barrel or by Retail as low as any in market.

☞ ALSO—

They have just received from Richmond, Va. an assortment of

CUT & WROUGHT NAILS, ANVILS, VICES, PATENT SHOT, PIG LEAD, FISH, &c.

Which articles they will sell on as good terms as any in the state.

They will give the highest price in Cash for SALT PETRE, at their Store.

7—13t Feb. 14, 1818.

BARTLET & COX,

OF NEW-ORLEANS.

THE term of the partnership of the above firm having expired, the affairs of the concern will be settled by the subscriber.

He continues business on his own account in New-Orleans—where consignments and orders will meet due and prompt attention.

His establishment is in Poidrass street, a healthy and pleasant part of the city, and near the active business of the boats and shipping.

NATH'L. COX.

Nov. 15—tf

THE DRUG STORE,

Late of Major J. M. M'Calla,

(CORNER OF SHORT & MARKET-STREETS,)

WILL in future be conducted by Doctor CLOUD and B. GAINES, formerly of the house of M'Calla, Gaines & Co. They have on hand, and are importing, a very extensive supply of

Fresh Medicines, Paints, &c.

Which they will sell on the most moderate terms, by wholesale and retail. They have no hesitation in believing that they will be able to give general satisfaction to those who may favor them with their calls.

☞ Orders from a distance shall be promptly attended to, by

CLOUD & GAINES.

Lexington, Oct. 4.——40—tf

THE SUBSCRIBERS

HAVE just received and opened a large and well-selected ASSORTMENT OF MERCHANDIZE, suitable for the present and approaching season, in the house lately occupied by James Campbell, on Main street, next door to L. Sanders, and opposite the Kentucky Gazette Office; which they offer for sale on reasonable terms for cash, and the following produce, viz:—*Wheat, Whiskey, Hemp, Tobacco, Pork, Bacon, Lard, Country Linen and Linsey.*

G. & J. ROBINSON.

Nov. 15—tf

WATCHES.

THE subscribers have just received,

Gold and Silver Patent Lever Watches

Among which are a few for LADIES, for sale at the Philadelphia Prices. ALSO, *A General Assortment of*

MERCHANDIZE,

By Wholesale or Retail, at a small advance for CASH, or notes at a short date.

TILFORD, TROTTER, & Co.

Lexington, Dec. 13—tf.

BLANK BOOKS, &c.

We offer for sale, at the Kentucky Gazette Office

BLANK bound Ledgers, Day Books,
Whole bound Journals, half do. do.
Copy Books, Pocket Books,
Blank Warrants, Executions,
Tobacco Notes, Replevin Bonds,
Masonic Diplomas, Writing Paper,
Branch U. S. Bank Checks,
Indentures, Deeds—*And the*

Kentucky Almanack for 1818,

by the groce, dozen, or single one.

Lexington, Dec. 20-tf

NOTICE.

THE subscribers have formed a connection for the purpose of transacting *Commission Business in the City of New-Orleans*, under the firm of OLD, ARMER, & Co; and having procured commodious Ware houses for the storage of produce, respectfully solicit the patronage of the Western people.

Signed—JAMES OLD,
JAMES ARMER,
E. G. PRICE.

New-Orleans, Dec. 12, 1817.

January 3—13ts.

HEMP.

THE subscribers wish to purchase FORTY TONS OF HEMP, to be delivered in the next year.

WM. R. MORTON & CO.

Lexington, Dec. 27—tf

Sebree & Johnsons,

CORNER OF MAIN & MILL STREETS,

(Nearly opposite the Branch Bank of the U. S.)

HAVE just opened, and will constantly keep on hand, for sale, either by retail or wholesale, an assortment of

DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES.

CONSISTING OF—

BROAD CLOTHS,	NEGRO CLOTHS,
CASSIMERES,	BLANKETS,
CASSINETS,	HARD-WARE,
SATTINETS,	NAILS *of every description, &c. &c.*
KERSEYS,	

They will also keep a constant supply of BANK, PRINTING, WRITING, LETTER, and WRAPPING PAPER.

Orders from any part of the country will be promptly attended to.

Lexington, Sept. 13—tf.

☞ The Editors of the Frankfort Argus and Georgetown Patriot, will please to insert the above three times.

For the benefit of the Wounded Soldier.

WAR DEPARTMENT,

Pension Office, Dec. 23.

THE following evidence will be required in all militia cases, and in cases of the regular army, where the discharge and surgeon's certificate have been lost or destroyed, or where they have been originally granted, to enable the Secretary of War to grant pensions, viz:

In cases where the regular discharge and the surgeon's certificate for disability, cannot be had, the applicant for a pension, whether he has been a soldier of the regular army, or a militiaman in the service of the United States, must produce the sworn certificate of his captain, or other officer under whom he served, stating distinctly the time and place of his having been wounded, or otherwise disabled, and that the same wounds or disabilities arose while in the service of the United States, and in the line of his duty, with the affidavit of one or more surgeons or physicians, whether of the army or citizens, accurately describing the wound, and stating the degree of disability to which the soldier may be entitled under it; these documents to be sworn to before a Judge of the United States' Court, or some state Judge or Justice of the Peace; and if a state Judge or Justice of the Peace, then under the seal of the Clerk of the County in which such Judge or Jusrice may reside, and the name of the paymaster who last paid the soldier as belonging to the service of the United States, to be in every instance furnished by the applicant, in order to determine the date of the commencement of his pension.

☞ Printers of the laws of the United States are requested to insert the above two months, and forward their accounts for payment to the War Department.

Jan. 24—3t

BOOK-BINDING & STATIONERY BUSINESS.

THOMAS ESSEX & CO.

RESPECTFULLY informs the public that they have removed their Book-Binding and Stationery business to the sign of the Journal, next door to the former stand of William Essex & Son, occupied at present by William R. Morton & Co. opposite the Court House, on Main Street, where they will keep a constant supply of

Blank Books, Stationery and School Books,

FOR SALE. Orders from public officers and banks at a distance will be promptly attended to—they having purchased a ruling machine, which will thereby enable them to furnish public offices and banks with Blank Books ruled in the neatest manner, and with much more facility than they could otherwise do.

Lexington, Feb. 27.—tf.

FOR SALE.

A FIVE ACRE LOT on which there is a new BRICK HOUSE situated between James Haggin Esq. and the house formerly occupied by Mr. John L. Martin: the terms will be one third in hand the balance in one and two years: it is thought unnecessary to give a description of the convenience and utility of this property, as persons wishing to purchase would wish to view it, which they may do upon application to the subscriber.

WILLIAM ROSS.

Lexington, Feb. 27.—tf.

MEDICINES, &c.

JUST received, a large and general assortment of MEDICINES—Also, a well selected variety of SHOP FURNITURE, LANCETS, PULLIKINS, SCARIFICATORS and POCKET INSTRUMENTS, which are offered, Wholesale and Retail, at the Store of the subscriber on Main street, a few doors below Mr Keen's Inn.

JOHN NORTON, Druggist.

Lex. Feb. 27, 1818.—12t*

Lexington Steam Mill.

THE Proprietors being interested in the store of HUBBARD B. SMITH, & CO. have declined retailing Flour, Meal, &c. at the Mill; a constant supply of those articles will be kept at the store, and sold on the usual terms. Any person wishing to get flour by the barrel, can be supplied on application, either at the Mill or Store, and Whiskey by the barrel, or larger quantity, can be had at all times.

They wish to purchase a quantity of Wheat and Corn, delivered at the mill, for which the current price will be given. They also want a number of young Hogs, for which they will give a fair price.

ROBERT HUSTON & CO.

Lex. Feb. 27, 1818—tf

ELEGANT CARPETING

Just received and for sale at the Store of

T. E. BOSWELL & CO.

Brussels & Scotch Carpetings,

Which they offer at a very reduced price.

August 23—tf

CASH FOR WOOD.

THE Lexington Manufacturing Company will give the highest price for WOOD, delivered at their Factory, by the cord; seasoned, (if sound) will be preferred.

They also want to employ the hauling of their own wood, about three miles from this place, for which they will pay liberally in cash.

Jan. 31—tf

OWINGS's IRON-WORKS,

ARE ALL IN COMPLETE OPERATION.

THE result of the late improvements, made by the subscriber on his BLAST FURNACE, decidedly gives her the preference to any in the western country. She is now making double the quantity she ever made and of a very superior quality.

The FORGES are making better Bar Iron than heretofore, & of as good a quality as any in the U. States. They are managed by selected workmen from the Eastward.

All orders will be promptly executed when the payment is made satisfactory.

THOMAS D. OWINGS.

Slate Iron-Works, Jan. 17, 1818—tf.

N. B. A general assortment of Bar-Iron and Castings will be kept as usual at his Iron Store, in Lexington.

Stone Coal.

THE Subscriber will give a liberal price, in Cash, for a few hundred bushels of *GOOD STONE COAL*, delivered at his shop, at the lower end of Main street, Lexington.

THOMAS STEDMAN.

March 6, 1818—3t-(ch. J.&T.P.H.)

DIRECT TAX OF 1815.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the Direct Tax of the United States for 1815, on the following described property situated in this state, having remained unpaid one year from the time of the notification of the Collector in whose district the said property lies that the Tax had become due and payable; the same, or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy the said Tax due thereon with an addition of 20 per cent. will be sold at public sale at the court house in the town of Lexington, in the county of Fayette, on the 31st day of March 1818. The sale of this property having been advertised before, but was deferred for want of adequate description to effect it.

Names of Taxable Persons—Description	D.	C.
Jacob Miller—Clay county		78
Thomas Boyd—Bourbon 50 acres on Green creek	2	72
John Pope—Garrard	1	95
Len. K. Bradly—Bourbon cty. 900 acres on cane ridge on the waters of Hinkston	17	60
John Bedell—Ditto 477 acres on Hinkston near the mouth of Clear creek	11	70
Wm. F. Coleman & Co—Ditto 93 acrus on Stoner adjoining Jacob Jones and others	5	44
H. Foster—Ditto 70 acres with a hewed Log dwelling, &c.	3	82
Daniel Griner—Ditto	5	85
William Jones adm'r. of William Jones dec'd.—Ditto 350 acres on Townsend adjoining Williams and Hawkins	19	50
Laurence McGuire—Ditto 2000 acres on Licking	31	20
Michael Matheny—Ditto 10 acres adjoining Matheny and Harrison		58
Jno. McDowell—Ditto 200 on Houston one cabin dwelling	11	70
James Morrison—Ditto 1-3 of an undivided claim to 32,277 1-2 acres situate on the north side of the road from Lexington to Paris, claim disputed	117	
Henry Miller—ditto 1687 acres on the head of Flat Lick	65	79
George Penn—Ditto 1 female slave between age of 12 and 50	1	17
Ann Parberry—Ditto 66 2-3 acres on Flat run 43 1-3 on do adjoining Turney	5	60
William Taylor—Ditto 1 Lot on Main-street Paris adjoining W. & S. Allen	7	80
James Trabue's Heirs—Ditto 1750 acres on Houston adjoining Watts and others	91	67
Drucilla Thornton—Ditto		39
Brice Young—Bracken county, 100 acres on road from Augusta to Cynthiana	1	88
Thomas Mitchell by Peter Gatewood—Mason county	1	95
Robt. Rutherford's Heirs by Geo. Walker—Ditto	42	12
Carr Fleming & Co.—Nicholas county		97
Robert Combs—Ditto 2000 acres 3 miles below lower Blue Lick	5	85
Thomas Indicut—Ditto 30 acres on Beaver creek		35
Moses Indicut—Ditto 50 acres on Beaver creek		58
Aaron Indicut—Ditto 50 acres on Beaver creek		59
Thomas Indicut—Ditto 100 acres on Beaver creek	1	64
Edm'd. Vaughan—Ditto 500 acres on Bee Lick	1	95
Thos. Anderson—Lewis county 116 acres on Ohio river		78
William S. Austin Clarke county	25	33
Benjamin Clever—Ditto	11	70
Joel Dupuy—Clarke county	21	20
William Kelly—Ditto	2	93
John Mayo—Ditto	19	50
Mosby Shepherd—Ditto	9	75
Jno. McCormick's Heirs—Estill county	3	3
William Bibb sen.—Bath county	7	80
James E. Smith—Ditto	3	90
William T. Buckner—Montgomery county	11	70
Frederick Harris—Ditto	2	98
Moses Hunter—Ditto	15	60
Wade Mosby—Ditto	5	85
Jas. Taylor sen.—Ditto	7	9
John Gibson—Floyd county		78
John Evans—Fleming county	1	76
Wade Mosby—Ditto	10	14
Mary Walker—Ditto	8	75
George West—Ditto	6	24
Robert Powell—Washington county	1	56
P. Philips' Heirs—Hardin county	3	90
Thos. Stout, Charles Stout & Abm Sheridan—Ditto	19	50
B. Barns—Lincoln county	39	
William Lyne jr.—Casey county	2	34
Abram Smith—Campbell county	22	23
Nathaniel Breeding—Ditto 1000 acres on Main Licking	5	35
James Coleman jr.—Ditto 1000 acres on Bank Lick	11	70
Robert Gamble—Ditto 1000 acres on waters of Ohio and 1000 do. waters Licking	23	40
Robert C. Jacobs—Ditto 10000 acres on Big Bone Lick waters	78	
Hugh Mercu's Heirs—Ditto 2500 and 220 acres opposite 16 mile Island	78	
Wm. Morgan's Heirs—Ditto 6667 acres on waters Bi Bone	78	
Prettyman Merry—Ditto 500 and 750 acres on Ohio	34	12
Thomas Newton—Ditto	6	
Joseph Perkins—Ditto 978 acres on Big Bone	5	70
Henry Roberts—Ditto 947 1-4 acres on Licking		39
Francis West's assignees—Ditto and 10358 1-2 acres on waters of Licking	10	00
	110	60
R. Eggleston—Boone county 2000 acres on waters Big Bone Lick	15	60
Ja. Watson's Trustees—Ditto 1932 1-2 acres waters of Ohio	15	7
Jno. D. Williams—Ditto 1800 acres near Big Bone	21	6
Charles Burns—Harrison county 400 acres on Main Licking	1	50
Jas. Doll & Co. Crs. of Charles Elliott dec'd.—Ditto 2000 acres on Beaver creek	15	60
Thomas Rowland—Ditto 1000 acres on Licking	11	70
Mary Walker—Ditto 1000 acres on south Fork of Licking	19	50
George Graham—Gallatin county 1150 acres on Severn creek	4	49
Doct. Lain Jones—Ditto 1000 acres	3	90
Em'r. Longhead—Ditto 106 acres on Ohio	2	73
Wade Mosby—Ditto 666 2-3 acres on Ohio	7	80
Charles Patterson—ditto 500 acres on Kentucky river	3	90
David Jamison—Scott county 10,000 acres on waters of Eagle creek	39	
Zacariah Herndon—ditto 1000 acres on dividing ridge between Licking and Elkhorn	15	60
Solomon McNair—ditto 489 acres on Eagle and Cedar creeks	1	90
Jno. D. Williams—ditto 200 acres on Eagle creek	1	95
Taliman Weaver—ditto 7,000 acres on Eagle creek	27	30
Bingham Rees, Cochran & Thursby, Sam. Macker Meeker, Denman & Co. & Jas. West—Franklin county 250 acres on Elkhon 212 1-2, 37 1-2 200, 380, 259, 125, 125 & 500 on do. and 87 1-2 on first bottom below Benson	110	85
J. Edminston & Wm. Loury—ditto 358 acres on north Elkhorn	6	98
J. H. Gibson—ditto 105 acres on Salt River	4	10
William Goodwin—ditto 10,000 on Twinns	39	
Jno. Hancock—ditto 350 acres Sulphur Lick creek	2	73
David Henly—ditto 9000 acres Elkhorn & Eagle creeks	35	10
A. Madison's heirs—ditto 546 acres on Main Elkhorn	8	52
Andrew Moore—ditto 2500 acres on Upper Twinn, 300 ditto on Severn	10	92
William Fleming—5300 acres 2000 do. in Jefferson county	156	
William Moore—ditto 308 acres on North Elkhorn	9	61
George Mason—ditto 250 acres waters of Benson	0	93
John C. Owings—ditto 3 tracts, 500, 500, & 600 acres on Elkhorn	25	74
Edward Pass—ditto 114 acres on S. fork of Benson	1	38
James Prater—ditto, two tracts of 200 acres each	4	68
Samuel Redding—ditto, 300 acres on Benson	2	34
Robert Steele—ditto, 333 1-3 acres on Ky. river	7	80
Geo. Taylor & wife—ditto 697 acres on Ky. river	5	44
Rev. W. Wilson—ditto 188 acres on Ky. river	7	38
William S. Baily—Pendleton county	4	29
Sol & Sam. Dickson—ditto	4	68
Laurence Birney—Christian county	18	81
Jesse Cravins—ditto	18	81
Polly Griffith—ditto 1000 acres on Green river including Walnut Bottom on Ohio	15	60
David John—ditto	1	17
Fountain Lester—ditto 400 acres	3	90
Andrew Miles—ditto	21	51
Wm. Mercer's Heirs—ditto	42	90
Benjamin Noel—ditto	4	68
Samuel Small—ditto		98
Levi Tucker—ditto	1	66
Jas. Tatt's Heirs—ditto	20	48
Edward Taylor—ditto		45
James Wilson—ditto	1	95
John Wallace—ditto	2	34
Walsh Williams—ditto	3	11
Joshua Wilson—ditto	30	42
Martin Rutter—Caldwell county	2	65
Martin Beal—Livingston county		30
Kelly Davenport—ditto	1	56
Jno. Galloway—ditto		39
P. Ormsby—ditto		39
Allen Reed—ditto		78
Jesse Williams—ditto	63	18
John Bennett—Grayson cty. 400 acres on Bear creek	2	34
James Taylor—ditto	33	19
Thomas Lewis—Jefferson county 18000 acres on Fern creek	351	

JOHN H. MORTON, Designated Collector for the state of Ky.

Collectors Office, Lex. Jan. 26, 1818—81-8t